Madura June 3. 1784.

Madura. June 3rd — 1784

My Dear Hepperley —

I must beg leave to refer you

I have not answered your public letter on Bryce's subject

although it be one of the first I ought to have answered

but the arrival & inspection of the Batta from Colombo

the distribution of the Corps to their Stations & Cantonments

& the anticipation I have before given from the Sum &

Exchequer about their charges & accounts, together with

the confusion & decampment, for which you must make

due allowance, have entirely engrossed my

time & attention — My letter by your

in manner to your public duty should be written at Pittsburg
the day after tomorrow when I shall have some thing
in the shape of peace to say — for here all is trouble —
I shall tell you more. That I did not communicate to
you the refusal of the Board of officers respecting the Horses
at Carlisle because I was determined to print and shew
how facts which had not proved or explained on your
part to refuse the Contractors Bonds and the pressure
of the merit of your Claim to which as well as the
whole Body of creditors from Jacques Vincennes
& even Wabash I was obliged to testimony —
But why proceed to judging upon Copies of the Letter
respecting Mesrs Dawes & the refusal of the
Inspectors. Could not I suppose my Friend find the
Letters which is duly sent them to you Could I am

Transcribed by Claude Paquette

opinion that you do not mean to forward them to Lord M
or the Board. because that measure will be attended
with nothing but embarrassment & also because the
Lord Board of Officers did not request respecting the land
troops. as well as to know the land troops do serve in
view with regard to the powers of martial principles
attached in the Papers & on the clearness of opinion on that
subject. Whereon you are perhaps advised that I never
did & never had or intended in any manner persuade any
thing respecting them in any prospect whatever
intended to pass from embargo - but I am sorry Whether
it is too much the practice in England at present to
exhibit the Prize Papers at the Court & most respected
Princes - Consequently. I should suppose it is proper
articles of accusation to have passed Europe without the
resentment. misunderstanding at Court. Thanks. Lucky & pleased one

I should have been treated forth as a Depredator breaking my Parole
Part of our Land allies & violating a solemn Treaty which as the Laws of Nations
& Humanity declare should never be violated even between enemies
Either - but to consider my Depredations as many degrees
Worse - but to consider my Depredations as many degrees
Worse, & any further Journeys than those that necessarily & unavoidably arise out of the strange Circumstances of the Country
of the Province Country to be Guarded with the Strictest Care
that it is difficult & rather impossible to prevent the Incursions
Robberies from Collusion & Connivance. especially with the
Inhabitants tendency of this Province very different
from Civil de Chat — Nor is done the utmost unpardonable Crime
Opinion as well as Law practice as you will perceive by an
Explanatory Letter which I shall have sent you this Day without
subjecting for Lord Hs pleasure — Sir Edward Gerard my Aide de Camp
will shall indeed to you their Order — Your Excellency's Letter
from Saratoga or Long as this practicable. I shall give Orders
here for — I shall explain to you in full my Ideas on the Subject
subject on my return — I am &c

4th. June, 1784.

My Dear Shipley

I enclose a letter for the Board — Read &

forward it — I enclose an answer to your publick letter,

in Confidence to Bayer — Also a letter Domi publice private

to Sabran, as an Appendix to my letter to Lord M: respecting

Subjects — You forget my friend that Ships can plunder and

wound Men on shore but Men cannot Ships at Sea —

Also your papers. Letters which you have sent Each Paper — are

impossible to get at them at present. They are all in the Pembroke

but as soon as I have conquered Angels & Saints we can

proceed to Papers either by Land or Water. Thanks not attack —

I shall have delivered them up to you. I shall also endeavour to ensure
you that even in the Red Coat I am somewhat of a reasonable
& quiet disposed — I have been much annoyed at your
all manner. You would prevent you thinking & therefore I think
you will let me off with three Lashes more —
first to tell you that I earnestly wish I had even then
would consider about a proper Command for Tompion
immediately. he knows the Service to Me ever — & Foster
should decline it. Finally I am offered Carrick. If neither
will do some Jones other — 2 rides to add, that Foster is
charged & loaded with all that Pinion & Hinds of Lancaster
& your towards you in consequence. Carlo - to find Mrs Stephen
Windy weather & yourself Yours ever. for although it is only
noon. I am going to Keep - Many Thanks. I will talk to you
& in my next — adieu Lieutenant Stacey & Yours
Wellington

Camp at Palamcotta, 4th June. 1784

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 28th. May. on the subject of a letter to me from Captain Myers in answer to a charge preferred against him by His Excellency the Nabob of Sanore, in which Captain Myers has adverted to a transaction that took place at your own request & particularly concerning the Sandbags & other Stores, under your direction. — As you are pleased to request my statement of the fact & opinion of the transaction as well as of your conduct towards Captain Myers. I shall extract from personal knowledge & undisputable proofs. over the charges & testimony of your repeated & zealous expressions of regard & especially zealous Endeavours

to promote the interests of that Establishment — With respect to the inspection of Stores referred to in Capt.n Byers's letter, it happened under my own observation & knowledge I can speak with certainty as pointed out to the Court. Captain Byers having made some observation on the Sandbags containing Mortar at Jamaica, which he says was meant only as a cursory remark to the Store Serjeant. The same was reported to you, in terms which made you judge it necessary to write me a public letter desiring that those Sandbags might be inspected — although I thought at the time that the measure of inspection was not only unnecessary but inconvenient, yet in compliance with your official request I directed a Board of Officers to give me their opinion on the Sandbags which they did — That opinion I did not think necessary to mention to Mr Salvin, privately, or to any other person. but told you that the Sandbags

if they should be somewhat hindered from the nature of the stuff they were made of - could still do extremely well & beyond to order as many to be made as your people could prepare - With regard to the general management & exertion in the Stone department at Sanjore, I have borne such repeated testimony to the support the Army has invariably received from Mr Sullivan & yourself that any further declaration on that subject could not add to the force of my acknowledgements - I have always been happy to express, that the Exertions in that quarter first enabled the Southern Posts to become an Army & to move with effect: & have ever since conduced essentially to support it in its subsequent operations -

I cannot help requesting that the introduction of a transaction, and consequence entirely & not connected with the refutation of the Rajahs charge against Captain Byres should have occasioned a discussion that

sincerely wish had never happened. but I trust all Even to that
will be all rest here & be forgotten - Your conduct in the whole transaction
stands so clear that it cannot require any further explanation - When
Captain Byers wrote the letter in question, he was not along with me
& I conceived it my duty to endorse it to Lord Macartney as received it.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obed.t

& very faithfull. Hble.

Mallaston

Col. Fullarton
to Lt. Col. Wellesley
Seringapatam
14th June 1792

The Honble
John Lewis Wesley Esq.r
acting President at Tanjore

Col. Fullerton
Camp Paleonery
4 June 1864.

To John Sullivan Esqr

Palemerry — June 4th — 1784 —

My Dear Sir

I am favored with yours of Yesterday on the subject of mine to Lord Macartney, respecting the complaints of the Rajah of Tanjore — It is painfull to my disposition & subversive of my principles of conduct to have any discussion with any of the black & white creation — But as the Rajahs complaints, were transmitted to me in form, although perhaps they are not personally directed against me, yet I should obviously have been the immediate & ostensible object of reprobation if I had suffered them to pass on record & to pass to Europe without a refutation — I flatter myself that no two men ever acted together in public business with a more cordial intention of honest words & of serious than ourselves. & therefore it becomes a matter of very serious concern to me, that no discordant notes, from any other ill tuned instrument should in any degree, spoil the concert — I perceive that neither You nor Mr Sprigley entirely accord with my responses to the Rajah. particularly Mr Sprigley seems to think

that they are neither intended as a defence of the Military people in Japan, now as a simple doing away of the complaints in question but in this Imperial sense, that I am so far from defending the conduct of the Military in that Country that I am perfectly satisfied they have on several occasions sinned against the rules of propriety & acted with equal irregularity & impertinence. But this I conceive applies only to a few individuals whose conduct should have been the subject of specific action. In the next place, with regard to the disinclination of the Rojah towards our Government. or his Ministers, which is nearly the same, I ground it on this simple fact. In all the former part of his reign European officers were constantly stationed in different parts throughout his Country. & as was said, committed daily exactions. He was also subject to the influence & haughtiness of some of the most rapacious & overbearing men that were in this Country. Witness Lieutenant Stuart. He was plundered & insulted. But since you have had the management of his affairs with the Company. even by his own declarations. He has been treated with an attention & tenderness, which certainly he never experienced before. Since I have been in Command. it has never occurred to me to take a disadvantage or inconvenience. the reason that I did not mention

with you. later to remove. If it were not to be immediately pursued
the knees of his people must have known that absence the situation of
the Army. & the small number of troops that could be left for his protection
the causes of any delay of that sort — Her Country has been entirely
free from any harassing or military operation whatever. except in the
case of the Detachment, of whose conduct I have already very fully
expressed my utmost sentiments of disapprobation. Some of the
Commandants of Forts have certainly acted both with respect to the Majesty &
to you in direct contradiction of that principle & practice which I follow &
prescribe to them. & If I have not succeeded in remedying that deviation. I trust
that you are confident it is neither for want of inclination nor Endeavors — or
for in the choice of my situation, as belonging to another service & in fact
an Intruder into my present situation. permits me to take a decided line.
Under all these circumstances I cannot help suggesting to you the propriety of
such declarations towards us when I see that his complaints are
neither less frequent nor less severe. though certainly more groundless than
ever they were at any former period — With regard to the business I
have entered upon in a letter to Holroyd. With regard to the Map of
a Palace

at the Cape of Sanpit[illegible] ordered of Captain Winter Grenadiers in
hiring straw & some other persons forcing the Garden. Hopperley tells me
that I have not stated them in the strong colors I ought to have done.
You know I am not accurately informed of the business of Sanpit[illegible]
can only form judgements of them from reflection by the official
reports made to me. If therefore there is any thing under stated in my
answer to the Magistrates charges in these particulars. I beg you will
inform Lord Macartney of the particulars of the facts as they were
made known to you. — Hopperley is mistaken in his idea that I attributed
the disorderly conduct stated to be the frequent of Sanpit to the Civil
System there — I attributed them greatly & chiefly to the constitution of the
Magistracy Government & the nature of their Ministers. Much was owing to the
idleness & ill humor of the military outside Lounging in the Garrison-
& in some degree to the unavoidable irritation & perplexities arises from
any collision between professional sets of men — However as I am
decisions taken a Concert to the Magistrates matter, on my return from Potsdam I
shall proceed as soon as possible to Sanpit where I shall examine into
the conviction you can procure into them & shall labour with you to arrange
some mode or system to render this the last letter that I shall ever have
occasion to write on a subject equally unpleasing to you & myself
If you think this will be any [illegible] of my last letter in
the Gazette. I do so and to have sent a Copy of Lord Macartney
[illegible] to the Editor

Palmeira 4th June 1784

My Lord & Gentlemen

I had the honor to address your Lordships & the Board on the 28th May. Explaining the distribution of the Troops that I had made, untill your farther pleasure & arrangements should be known. —

In order, as much as in my power to fulfill your intentions respecting the Retrenching of Expence, I gave out an order on the 31st May of which I take the liberty to Inclose a Copy. I am hopefull it will not occasion any material inconvenience to the Troops, but it will be necessary My Lord & Gentlemen for me to know your intentions respecting the Number of draught & Carriage bullocks & of Public followers to be Continued in the Service otherwise the order in question may prove a Contrivance of very material detriment, by depriving us of the greatest part of those who are at

at present attached to the army. I shall use every Exertion to prevent them from dispersing by issuing rice to them in part payment of their arrears untill I shall have the honor of Yours further instructions. My former letters have I trust evinced to Your Lordship & the Board the impossibility of Carrying this order into Execution sooner than the 1st of June. — I have repeated information from Capt.n Macleod that parties of Seppoys horse, Commit daily encroachments into the district of Chindegull, by which it will be rendered almost impracticable to subsist that Garison for any considerable length of time, without acts of repulsion. I therefore request to know, What orders you wish me to Communicate to Captain Macleod on this subject. —

I am thus far on my way towards Tutecorin for the recovery of my health, Unless some

at present attached to the army. I shall use
Every Exertion to prevent them from dispersing
by issuing rice to them in part payment of
their arrears untill I shall have the honor of
Yours further instructions. My former Letters
have I trust evinced to Your Lordship & the Board
the impossibility of Carrying this order into Exe-
cution sooner than the 1st of June. — I have
repeated information from Capt.n Macleod that
parties of Seppoys horse, Commit daily incur-
sions into the district of Chindegull, by which
it will be rendered almost impracticable to
subsist that Garison for any Considerable
length of time, without acts of repulsion. I
therefore request to know, What orders you
wish me to Communicate to Captain Macleod
on this Subject. —

I am thus far on my way towards Tutic-
corin for the Recovery of my health, unless some

urgent business should oblige me to remove speedily from thence.

The force now with me, as stated in my last letter, shall be employed in such a manner, as Mr. Driver shall judge most conducive to the peace & prosperity of the Tinnivelly Country.

I have the honor to &c.

My Lord & Gentlemen

Your most obedient and very faithfull Servant

(signed) Wm. Fullarton

To

The Right Honble
The Governor & Presidt
& Select Committee
Fort St George.

Copy H.H.

Col Talcott to J. Simms
4 June 1784

Monticello June 19th 1786 —

My Dear Sir

I have to offer you my best acknowlegements for the perusal of your last letter to Lord Macartney, on the subject of the Assessment & Collection arrangements & reform — I have in preceding letters to Mr. [illegible] expressed my conviction of the meritorious & efficacious tendency of these proposals of yours & they are so full & so able & have left so little room for their principle & detail, that I have nothing left to add except a repetition of the same unqualified expectations from the execution & full fulfilment of them — With regard to the Cavalry. Under the state of public defiance & mistrust I have no doubt that men equal to the present Troops & in every respect preferable to them would

engage to serve for the ensuing year in two companies for each Regt. which would your proposed arrangement, would very materially diminish the expence as well as a considerable reduction which I presume might take place upon the Cavalry, as soon as the Corps shall be completely established agreeable to the establishment — The mutinous spirit manifested by the present Mess of Troops in their service, occasioned by the late disturbances — have rendered an additional number of men necessary to the Cavalry, a very necessary precaution. I view Village on the Coast contains number of Negro Seamen by letter dated 9th. September last would rather recommend for two companies for 1 1/2. than wealth as three Troops ——

I am happy that the accounts of the Encampment of the S. Army are

that the occasional supplies which have prevailed since will form no
counteraction against the melancholy privation in other quarters
of the usual benefit & profit to the public incident to the Gentlemen
of the Civil Service connected with the supplies. Hereby deliberate
of the Army — Encouragement to be given thereto
forthwith. Certainly desirable that as early
as may be to state them in every favorable opportunity to the
Board & as much as may be to the public — Respecting
that time to procurement towards you. I certainly shall not
make any delay while there the pleasure of seeing you
that we may bring our ideas of every : : nature of public
business in their connection to one point & effect. perturbed by the
Commissioners & union of sentiment, that is always marked them —
Dear Sir with best wishes
Yours
M Hamilton

Jurole bajw Sane rana ajo ar Yabari Kelajett - Jadrue -

Gjiri Anrale — Fetëhanë bardhebane - Heare ke ri with gje -

Antwerp June 19th 1586—

My Dear Killigrew

I endose a Letter for Lord Thecumbray—
& one for Nelson—Mr Secretary Walsingham—I have sent
Lord M's Letter seeing how long it is expectation of your
coming to them after the first from Plymouth Nelson & mute
upon—on field in the Midst of Europe—North, meant for God
M: North this that I am glad to hear Lordship arrived
Nelson will keep open the Number of my real Letters
on that subject—I am alarmed Lord Hub's Letter showed
home Increased—Receive my Letters & Letters from
received them & that I may send dispatches to them—

positive answer. If we have been better hoped of your
more Comfort & Pleasure & Pleasure & Pastime - but then
seem answer to have done with Business &

Col. Tilton

Tuscon. June 19. 66

[illegible]

Col. [redacted] Fullerton

Tallevera June 19. 65

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Negapatam
Aug 31

Rt Hon. Negapatam

My Dear Hebbenley —

I wrote to you on Tuesday last —

I have not yet learned what decision is taken relative to him in respect of a Certificate from you in that Subject Command — I read the speech with which the Governor of Madras has by vessels at Negapatam, mentioned in mine of Saturday cannot go — I expressed my doubts of the practicability of procuring sufficient means of Carriage for the whole of the Troops at Trincomalee — but if

this I hope to hear more fully from you tomorrow —
If there is any appearance of difficulty or
delay in that direction, or if in any likely, that the
best way by far will be to march the Division
over by land to Madrid, which will be less
expensive — but a few days more delay &
they will arrive fully as soon as they can be
conveyed thither by the proposed water Carriage
at all times liable to uncertainty. — Write me
Silvan opinion & yours of this for in equal
to me which route this Army go by. Let
them go, comme il faut — Tell Dyer and

pretence to run away to Hanover. Lieut. Fullerton
& Lieut. Lowle to Ireland for a month. Invalids sick
of living. Not have made their Levy may be
joined forthwith. Major in my intention to go with
to Madras for a few days in March as soon as I
obtain leave for that purpose — Thos. Fullerton
Upon the 8th Regt. Native Infantry at Fort William —
Plain nine pleas & orders in full on all things
public & private delivered my departure —
Mrs. Arbuthnot Lieut. Colonel & the Waterloo Medal
& Arbuthnot Lieutenants & Captains full dress
Madras. Lieut. Fullerton Lieut. Low Lieut.

any Recaipt from them, but by one excepting them
because it is not certain that I shall be at liberty
to go to Mayng & if I should. the fear I have of it
will expose me to innumerable Annoyances
that can be prevented. Every thing that I can make
write or arrange or conclude upon in this
be first unfavourable — Some circumstances
must I pray be allowed to — for
better convenience — I shall certainly
Confine to the Marriage Ward. two or three
Days more & then shall come immediately to
Mayng & stay with you before the Receipt of
Answer I have wrote. In which I shall desire

To Colonel William Fullarton

Commanding the Southern Forces.

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to inform you that having resolved on reducing the Nabobs mutinous Battalions at Chamdeanagam they desire you will send thither a detachment of the Company's Troops under a careful Company's Officer for that purpose and take such other measures as shall appear to you advisable to prevent any disturbance or difficulty in effecting it — Such of the Nabobs reduced European Officers as you judge worthy of being admitted on any footing into

any account but this I may receive believe
because it is not certain that I shall be at liberty
to go to Majorca & of that I should. Mr Joe Thomas begs of me
to express me to immortalize Dimpsey.
That can be confused. Every thing that I can tell
you or anyone or concerning you in. Mrs Thomas
desires to remember — I believe when you
leave of going to Shelly bay a matter of —
Letter enclosed — I shall certainly
Confirm to the Marquis World. hoo or three
Cotton may go from Madras immediately to
Arrangements & Gentlemen in Calcutta accept to
Lord L. Bentinck. for which I should be

To Colonel William Fullarton
Commanding the Southern Force.

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honble the President and Select Committee to inform you that having resolved on reducing the Nabobs mutinous Battalions at Arnee=pondycherry they desire you will send thither a detachment of the Company's Troops under a careful Company's Officer for that purpose, and take such other measures as shall appear to you advisable to prevent any disturbance or difficulty in effecting it = Such of the Nabob's reduced European Officers as you judge worthy of being admitted on any footing into

into the Company's service, are to receive the Company's pay until the Select Committee shall have determined on some Arrangement regarding them.

Respecting the Troops we at present possess it is presumed that the Company's independent Corps will furnish many more than sufficient to complete the regular Battalions to the peace Establishment, the Select Committee upon this ground recommended to give the disbanding of the Native Troops entirely, which may also be given by its appearing to be the consequence of their late mutinous proceedings.

Mr. Sullivan is gone to Ramnadpooram to settle the Affair of that Country, & to endeavour to put an end to the factions and Intrigues

Intrigues which have long prevailed there,
The Select Committee have the fullest con-
=fidence in your Cooperating with them on
this and every other occasion for the Welfare
of the public Service.

As yet no answer has been
received to the Letter to Tippoo Sultaun of
the 28th. May, of which the right honble the
President sent you a Copy, and until his
Intentions are known, you cannot be too
much upon your guard.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servt.

Fort St George
9th July 1784

J. Munro

Geny

Adjt Genl

H. G. Wasey Depy Secy

Aug 29

Calicanamtam July 16
1784.

My Lord

I have had the honor of the Instructions from your Lordship and the Board respecting the Reduction of the Rajahs Troops to the Southward. Mr Sullivan is now at Ramnad; as soon as I have his opinion on the most advisable mode of carrying those Instructions into Execution, I shall not fail to effect. - Back I must in a very particular manner request Your Lordship to Consider the Respectable Character and distinguished Services of Colonel Martin; I am hopefull You will order him to be Continued in the Command of the Garrison of Ramnad. - He was in the Companys Service 8 would be now of very high Standing, had not some Objection respecting his Religion made him think it necessary, as a Matter of Principle and Honour to resign it. The other Officers under his Command will also be reduced to a most distressfull Condition unless Your Lordp. and the Board will grant them Bank & Seniority several of them are men of long Service and real Merit. -

With respect to the Reduction of Expence at Madura, I shall adopt every measure in Conjunction with Mr Johnston & Capt. Whitehead that may tend to fulfill Your intentions & make the Garrison as respectable. - The Independants of Trichinopoly

=nopoly may also be reduced with great propriety agreably
to your late Instructions. & as a preliminary to that mea=
=sure I have ordered 400 of them to be drafted into the
Regular Battalions.

The heavy expences incurred by Contenning
the Departments and Public followers of the army
notwithstanding the reduction of Staff & Field allowan=
has given me much uneasiness. - As it militates against
that System of retrenchment so necessary at present
and absorbs great part of those resources that would
otherwise be applied to the discharge of the army arrea=
Sullivan. Heppisley. Digby Hamyedy. have Consid=
=ed very fully on this Important Subject. and we are
agreed that a discharge of Draught and Carriage &
Bullocks. Bullock Men. and Gun Lascars with
other discriptions of Public followers would be a most
Salutary measure. - On this principle I have made
out a Plan of Reduction by which all the public follow=
=ers. Bullocks and other Causes of Expence belong
=ing to the Battering Train & Commissary of Stores
Department may be almost entirely done away all
Draught Bullocks of every denomenation turned
out of the Service excepting a Sufficiency for such a
number of Brigades of Field Guns. as Your Lordship &
the Board may wish to retain together with such a
proportion of Carriage Bullock as you may direct.

These and other retrenchments should immediately
be Carried into Execution but the late intimations
from your Lordship & the Board. respecting the
uncertainty of Public affairs & your repeated

injunctions

enjunctions to be Extremely much on our guards respecting the designs of Tippoo Saheb — restraining me from fulfilling any reduction of that Extent Untill I shall have your Lordships pointed and particular instructions so to do. — for it is obvious that if once our publick Followers are dispersed our Draught and Carriage Bullocks discharged and our Departments at a end. there Cannot be a possibility of Putting the army in Motion without a very Considerable advance of money. together with much time. Labour & preparation. —

In my anxious Expectation of your orders on this detail, I have in the Mean While directed Mr. Arpen. Commissary. to proceed round the different Stations or Cantonments of the Troops at Shevela patore. Mellore. Maraway. Secundoumally. Dengull. & Trichinopoly. in Order to reduce all Expences whatever to the lowest Standard of the Company's Regulations. —

I must take the Liberty of stating to your Lordship that if there is any idea of Recommencing Hostility. it will become a Measure of Absolute Necessity for the Public Service. that you permit me to wait on you at the Presidency where it only for two days in Order to Explain in Detail a Variety of very material Circumstances that Cannot be Expressed on paper and which must at all Events be Stated to your Lordship. Viewa vou before we think of taking the field. —

I have already requested your Lordsp. very Urgently to permit me to go to Madras for

a short time on business of material Consequence to the Officers & men of my Regt. as well as myself.

The real abilities & disposition of Colonel Stuart authorises me to assure You, that in the Event of any Arrangement for Peace or Preparation for War the military business of the Southward will be carried on by him during my absence to the best advantage. - His habits and regards towards Sullivan and Hippisley, will also insure Cooperation and Confidence between them. -

Mr Huddleston informs me that Ships of war will come for the Men of the Kings Corps who wish to return to Europe. - This will be of all modes the most Convenient for them and as soon as I know the time that the Ship will probably arrive, at Negapatam the men shall be ready to Embark. Colonel Stuart is now at that Place - and I shall proceed thither tomorrow in order to wait Your Orders.

I have the honor to be
Your Lordships most Obedient
& very faithful Servant -
[signed] W. Fullarton

The Right Honble
Lord Macartney
K: B:

To the Nabob Hyder Tullaun Bahader

Fort St George July 21st 1784

Your letter of the 23d of June afforded me the Satisfaction of hearing of your Welfare - It was very pleasing to me also that the Evacuation of Cananore without the Stipulated formality of the Presence of one of your Officers, does not appear to you as it could not indeed be material But the irregularity of the Procedure has been noticed by this Government which on nothing is more anxious than in a compleat and punctual adherence to every Engagement With this Disposition You may easily judge that Possession of the District of Bindegul would not be retained by us if we were not expressly entitled to do so by the very words of the Treaty as long as we are entitled to retain Possession of the Fort of Bindegul, When you observe there fore that the English were to remain in possession of the Fort of Bindegul alone you must have suffered your self to have been deceived by the Reports of others who misrepresented the Treaty to you in order to give occasion for Disturbances If you will please to look into the Treaty you will find it says that the English are to keep possession of the District as well as the Fort of Bindegul, But you will not find in it that your people were at the same time to continue in the Districts of Amboor and Saulgur

but on the contrary that they were to be in the Forts only your Talookdars had there fore no right to keep or to take possession of those Districts, you have only to inspect the Treaty to be convenced of the exact Truth of what I assert and consequently the Mestake on which you have been led by a misrepresentation of the Treaty It is likewise a Mestake that all the Persons who had been taken Prisoners and whom you had agreed to deliver at some English Fort or Settlement have been actually delivered there Lists of Several of those who had been taken Prisoners and whom you have not then delivered were enclosed in my former Letter Those Persons or most of them were actually seen in your Country by our Commissioners or by some of our People or letters under their own hands received Since the Conclusion of the Treaty this Matter is past all doubt You say indeed there is not a single Person confined But Persons tho not confined by Chains or by locks may yet be unable to leave your Country if Surrounded by Guards or People who prevent their Departure, or in Forts out of which they are not Suffered to pass, or will not allow the means of travelling This is the very case of many of our

People in Your Country, By the Treaty You have positively Stipulated to deliver at Some English Fort or Settlement not only all Persons then Prisoners but all the Persons who had been taken and made Prisoners and then alive and it was so Stipulated because it was known that many of those Persons were not then actually in prison and that even Some were forced from ill Treatment to take Service in your Troops and others were employed as artificiers but were as effectually prevented from returning here as if actually in Prison. It is therefore absolutely Essential that you will attend to this Representation and suffer no more delay in the complete fulfilment of the Treaty You must not imagine that there is any retraction on the part of Government to fulfil the Clauses of the Treaty obligatory on the Company nothing remains on Our Part but the Delivery of the Fort and District of Pondegul which you know were to be kept by us til all the Persons that had been made Prisoners and alive were delivered in this Country But lest it should be supposed that the present Complaint of the Detentions of Several of our People is unfounded with a View of having a Pretence to retain Pondegue

and in order fully to convince you that the Complaint is made because it is well founded and must be continued until redressed in the confidence that you will do so, it is determined to proceed on the Business of exchanging the orders for the mutual Delivery of that Fort and District to you and of Amboor and Soulgur to us — The orders for delivering this Fort and District of Pondegul are therefore sent to Colonel Fraser commanding at Vellore who will deliver the same to any Officers of yours delivering to the Colonel your Orders for the Delivery to him of Amboor and Soulgur and any other Place in the neighbourhood and belonging to the Carnatic which is still detained by your People This Determination will I trust be a most Striking Example of the desire of Peace and Union with you on the Part of the English, and of their confidence that you will no longer Suffer the fulfilment of the Treaty on your Part to remain imperfect, but that you will Send and deliver at Vellore every Person who had been taken and now in your Country whether he is actually in Prison or not What can I say more &c (Signed) Macartney

A true Copy.

(Signed) W. G. Wasey Lt & Secy.

Sept. 25. 1784

Mr Dear Humphrey. Cadwin Ould be done
Comme il faut à Mme Bolton
Jamais vous ne le serez Mr Conte

Upon delivery the accounts to Mr Vaca Latrium -
and Hughes it will be only a short Journal as
& therefore I order for your Newspaper which
shall go to your Tenement — I received Sulwin
& Woodley's Letter — Have received a Letter from
the Committee informing me that they have
appointments to make in the Counties and that
will receive my personal Presence, therefore that

I must delay my journey to Madrid

They always assure me that the new Cortes are not
to go to the Residence till farther advice & that
that they will not go to Europe this season —

I have been in a State of unrelenting confusion
since my arrival here which from such
a Contrast with the Comforts & agremens
of your Domicile that I shall ever recollect makes
a Court to the Letter as soon as possible

I hope you are aware for and can say a
word or two here. but indeed I fly this
Crowds & all Reconstitution Cats & Languages

Not have been upon me. I have had delack enough
enough to plead my apology — My Dear Mrs
Pepperley — Make up at last on with me obliged
us to leave you abad &. Tell Mr Madame
as well. If you have Letter for me
to Calais a French Mark will reach soon
Direction — Care of Boyland. Mons. Le Jeune
Lieutenant Charles of the Eagle Joaccin Murat
Rachi — are just coming upon me a dear
Mrs for the Newspaper have ordered —
Most affectionately yours
22nd July W Kelly
Captain Charles offers to carry 250 Recruits to Malta
if none will be at that Place to receive —

John Comerford Esq
Tullow

Tullow 22 July
Dear Sir

My Dear Peggy

Your enclosed Letter from

Martin is confidential I need hardly

believe every thing about the Rebel Troops? I wish

much to hear from him thereon — Not a other letter from

Madden. — until I receive something new from

there nor write to none of the 15th Inst. remain

here. As soon after as may be I shall journey

toward you & sojourn with you — What detains you

from Philly here? — I pray you to make

Dan Wilson

The Sovereign, Labour, his vocation of Sovereign and
The Honourable & Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria
Ready. Plumbertation &c Shall and Faithfully
Carry with you as long as you please Portland or any other
purpose of a Sailor— Mrs Heffernan & Thompson
and Wishes most sincere & desire to be assisted
a Voice yard— We Remain our Lovely Colonies
much. Talk of you often & drink your health
always. Adieu Madam Adieu Queen
Ever yours Sans Doute
Your Majesty's
ii. Treasure —
M Millerton

24th July. Registration

Registration 24 July 24

Copy

To Colonel William Fullarton

Commanding the Southern Forces &c.

Sir

We have the honor to inform you that we have resolved on proceeding to execute the 4th Article of the Treaty by restoring Dindigul and its District to Tippoo Sultaun & receiving from him Amboor & Satgur

We have Accordingly written the necessary Instructions on the Subjects to the Commanding Officer at Vellore and sent to him an Order to Captain Macleod or Officer commanding at Dindigul a Copies of both are enclosed together with our original Letter of this date to Captain Macleod as the Order for the delivery of Dindigul as necessarily Addressed to the Officer commanding there, it was proper that these Subsequent Instructions should also be Addressed to him but we rely on your Ability and Management for the completion of the Business, and if you should judge it best for the public Service to be upon the spot at the delivery of Dindigul you will of course personally execute our Instructions on that head & make

& you will be at hand to superintend the executions
and we need not observe to you that you cannot be too
much on your guard, nor too well prepared, against
any Treachery, Threats, or Force that may be attempt
-ed by the Officers of Sejapore Sultan

You will observe it is our
Intention that Dendigul shall not be delivered up
until the Officers there shall have received Accounts
of your being in actual possession of Ambor, & Satgur
you will therefore convert measures with General
Lang / who now proceeds to Vellore / for conveying that
Intelligence with the utmost expedition and employ
intermediate time in preparations so as to prevent
Suspicion of any intended delay

Immediately after the
term and Issue of this Business you will make the reduc
-tions mentioned in your Letter of the 6th Instant to
the Right Honble President with every other that
can be safely effected, & that important Service executed
We shall no longer oppose your return to come to the
Presidency tho' we should still wish for your Assistance
in executing such arrangements as may be determined
on

on respecting the Number and disposition of the Troops
necessary for the protection of the southern provinces.

We shall take into consideration your
recommendation of Colonel Hamilton with a desire to do
Justice to his merit as far as we can promise ourselves
will be approved by the Company.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servants
Signed Nasarmy
with Pleasure
Rob Lang
Alex.r Davidson
J. Maxwell

Fort St George
25th July 1784.

Tanjore. 7th Sept. 1784

In the Event of my Death. I hereby declare my intention & request, that John Love Thompson Esq. & Colonel Stuart of the 78th Regt. shall act as my Attorneys, to pay, receive & give acquittances in my name — W Fullarton

Signed in the Presence of

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mem: Signed & Sealed
in the opposite
Room. —

E. Ed. Thomas
J. J. Shepherd
in the Absence

Triplicate.

To John Cox Hippesley Esqr
Tanjore

Dear Sir.

I have had the Pleasure to receive your Letter of the instant, and am willing to accept of the Proposition Mr. Sullivan has made through Daniel of covering Three per Cent of the Interest, provided by this Sacrifice every Dispute may be settled, that is to say

1st. That the Account without any further Loss and Sacrifice from our Side may be finally settled.

2d. That the Six Trichatchery's Villages may remain in future as a Security in our Possession, or that the Sum lent the Rajah may be paid, in which Case Trichatchery then will be given up to the Rajah.

3d. That all other Disputes and Differences may entirely cease, and the former good Union and Harmony take Place again between the Rajah and Us.

On these and no other Conditions I can only take upon myself and be answerable to my Royal Master for sacrificing a lawfull Interest acknowledged by the Rajahs solemn Bond, and which I hardly ever believed the Rajah could have any Objection to.

The Paddy of the Trichatchery Crop being still in the open Field without that it ever has been determined upon who is to keep the Crop, and beginning now to spoil, it is of the greatest Necessity,

that the Rajah should determine, if he will permit us to keep the same, or if he will take it himself, as, in Case it should be more spoiled, I cannot be answerable for it; it being not by any Fault or Neglect of ours, but owing to the Rajahs Disputes, that not only the Crop will be spoiled, but even the poor Inhabitants be deprived of their Share of the same.

The Time for the future Cultivation being now advanced, it is still the more urgent to determine whether the Rajah will pay us, or let us keep the Villages.

You will excuse, Sir, the Trouble I gave You on this Occasion, it being an Effect of the Confidence I place in You, and occasioned by your kind Expressions of your good Offices, which I allways shall be happy to return.

I have the Honor to be,

Dear Sir

Your most obedient

Servant

Thestée

Fort Dansbourg
Septbr 18th 1784

Jane Austen Jane Austen

Hendon Jane Austen Henry Hendon Nov. 23rd 1813

Nov

My Dear Cassy

23 Sept. 24

I will if I can see my Cousin

Silence I am pleased to find that Harriet

from Ide — although from Mr Harris which Mrs

Prentice's unaccountable inaccurate to the

delay of the Fine Field and makes it much

prospect as could have been wished, however

I am delighted from Silence is very late for long as fears

to pass & in addition, I must tell you, that Harriet

that letter was written, had a long conversation with Lord

think We shall be able to get the Petition and Act of Parl. as
very much to our satisfaction, & must positively insist on receiving
all. except the receipt of Sir Ry. Newcomen
& Mr Wall will be upon Friday in the House—

Mrs Nicholas Lord Macartney & Sir Robert
attended by Mr Dawdeswell & Major Upton met
by appointment Sir Rd. accompanied their Speech—
I am extremely sorry I could not Lord Ml: has escaped
a Wound: except the Muscular part of the breast.
but Mr Anderson before & Mr Hunter Sir by no means
dangerous - The Inundation another consequence
of Heavy Rain which Hackwood in Common like
to Mr Sadlers by the Gunnera - Spec. many Species

Mr Sadlers

I must earnestly intreat that you will give

immediate orders for procuring 500 or 1000 good

that [illegible] [illegible] formed a Repository

in view that place till I can send for them

I have written to the [illegible] will write [illegible]

[illegible] with the same [illegible] of you

can order from the good [illegible] from some

place near the Repository you may tell

Deploy to Commissary [illegible] general for [illegible]

from [illegible] — Agree with [illegible]

having three days ago — Then the [illegible]

by [illegible] & Enclose letter that [illegible]

best Compts to Madame [illegible]

which it seems the Porteshiss have purposedly taken in our Way, and that my Compliance with the Sciahs Demands may according to the first Proposals finish the Account and restore the good Understanding.

I have the Honor to be with great Esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant

Westée

Fort Sandwich
22d October 1784

Bergneben
Gamm Oberhof
22 Okt. 1934.

24th Instt.

My Dear H:

Agreed wrote to me that there is a
ship about to sail from Madras for Bengal in a few
days & that the Captain will kindly accomodate me
with a passage in her I wish you would enquire
for yourself in the Morning & if you do go
in her secretly, & meet me at Mr. Smith
to take with you & to take home the Journals
with you. also a deed to go down the Calcoon to

I William Brown have no Intention to leave in the event of this declaration which I shall not absolutely make till I see you. Send me a note by Saturday whether or not you can accommodate me in the forenoon or not. I will move out to you forthwith —

Hope Mrs H. is recruiting?

Yrs Truly
Wm Brown

9th Nov.r 1794

9th Nov.r

My Dear Hesselius

Sulivan's letter is enough to turn
milk into Gall — But Leonis Patent is the only remedy —
At present there seem to be some impending cross na
ctain quarter to negotiate every proposition of the Candidate —
Amsi Soit — If you have once arranged & adjusted I
should not care — Anderton has written to Tyson Fuller &
sends his letter by Dalton of the Cavalry — You must
Beleaguer the Hyperborean Powers once more & Phoebe
be blow the Trumpet loudly for you in Prussia &
Vandenhall —

At the same time. People talk so much about an unpleasant
subject. The Mayor is
perplexed. But I am much pleased to agree in my first conclusion —
However a good night's rest tomorrow would overlook
all my hesitations — A thousand thanks for the papers. Pray
all go straight to you. Sulivan means to be with us
about the 1st Dec. Pollexfen sends you a copy of a
very curious paper respecting Rev. Mahomed Sadda. Hurd
will show it you — Had a most kind note from
Mrs H. a thousand times yours
M Mallerton —

I cannot perceive how Jackson in the above could
mislead upon his own engagements or how in accepting it —
explain that time & reason which I offer me can be the
form of a reference new appointment & the award —

Col Tullerton Comd a Corps &c

Colonel Stuart

Commanding Southern Forces

Petersburg 27th November 1781

Sir

As it Concerns it probable that I shall soon resign the Command to the Southward, I urge this Moment of Leisure to fulfill an Act of Justice towards those departments of the Army & those Gentlemen Entrusted with the Stores in different Garrisons, who trusting to my Assurances and impelled by their Zeal for the Public Service Exerted themselves in times of much distress to Equip the Southern Army and to Enable it to fulfill the Services which it performed.

It is matter of notoriety that the Public Funds, were so inadequate to the Equipment of the Southern Army, that they did not even afford more than an Occasional & Scanty Relief to the Troops. The Departments therefore could not have been formed much less Could they have been Supported had not individuals Called forth their own Credit & Exertion to the utmost extent of Zeal & Publick Spirit. As the present Mode of Investigating the Southern Accounts Seems to lay aside every Consideration of the Circumstances under which the Army acted. the Unavoidable Exigences

Exigences that occurred, & the Defence of Canada respecting Stores and Supplies between the Southern & Canadian Service, & am to desire this Letter to you for the Information & Government of the Commanding Officer at Detroit, & the Person whose duty it is to support the just Claims of those Officers and Departments who stand forth in the Defence of His Majesty's Rights, and to request that in the Event of the Auditor or any other Person stating doubts respecting the Regularity of the Mode by which our Wants were supplied, you will be pleased to declare in my name, that I wrote the following Letter to the Heads of Departments & to the different Inspectors of Garrisons, particularly to the Inspector of Provisions, directing, that Provisions, Spirituous Liquors, Camp Kettles, Ammunition, Guns, Carriages, Bridge Copper Hoops and Canisters of the Calibre should be at all Events be forwarded to Camp - & throwing upon them any failure that might arise from Deficiency of Stores. -

Now I have made with the Letter from the Board authorizing me to adopt such measures as I judged necessary for the Operations will stand be sufficient for to Warrant - the Auditor from stopping forth in Contradiction

to Such Authority

Copies of the Letters from the Board to me on these Subjects shall be forwarded to you shortly, and I have Honor to be

Sir

Your most Faithfull Servant

Col. Fullarton
to Col Stuart

Luz, 17th Decr 1824 -

My Lord

I have not to allow you - His Majesty's
Ministers upon their arrival at this Court were
graciously received by the Portuguese Government,
and the Ambassador and other Departments, particularly
the Foreign Office and the Secretaries of State, have
communicated with them unreservedly upon the
Business that has been brought under discussion, and
I have every reason to believe that the Treaty
of Commerce will be concluded in a very few days.
The Duke of Palmella has been very desirous that
I should remain here, and I have had several
conferences with him upon the subject of the
Treaty, but as the Duke of Palmella has not
yet received the Powers necessary for signing
the Treaty, I have thought it better to
return to Lisbon, where I shall be ready to
proceed with the Treaty, as soon as the Duke
of Palmella shall be furnished with his Powers.
I have made the Journey to Coimbra, and
have visited the different Public Offices and
Establishments in that City, which I found
very well worthy the attention of any
Traveller who may visit Portugal.

Dr. Wash: that a Mode of Worship all the collective Efforts of Civil and Military to the contrary, with every Exertion of their private Zeal & pious Endeavours to engage every Person to act agreeable to Christ & Gospel Principles of Love & Operations which do clearly manifest, as the Scripture declares to us, that Christ is the only Mediator between God & Man. At least that the Latitude in certain cases of Religious Worship, is a Privilege which the Wisdom of Man in Civil Society cannot controul & the Conscientious Scruples of Christians they are not justified by Scripture.

I wish I could find Principles & equitable Rules for Apportioning Taxes by which all Men might be Happy & Contented. I have not Ingenuity enough to discover any Mode for effecting this Purpose. Nor Capacity & Leisure to digest any Plan with the Accuracy & Precision necessary for such an important Object. Should any Thing occur to me, which may be of Service in forming a Plan, I will communicate it to you. I am with much Esteem & Respect Dear Sir your most obedient & most humble Servant

In the Army under the Command of Lt. Gen. Sir Hy. Clinton K.B.

and for the Specific Allowance, Duty, or Subsistence in the following Cases.

1st) From the Opening of each Campaign by any Corps Order, untill the Troops shall go into Winter Quarters under the Command of Lt. General Sir Hy. Clinton K.B. for the Chaplain, Surgeon, Surgeons Mates, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Adjutant, Engineer, Volunteers & Officers of Artillery.

2nd) For the Use of Butchers, that are employed in bringing Beef from Dunkirque Valley, Whilst the Army is in Winter Quarters, and for the Use of Butchers employed for the Commissary of the Hessian Auxiliary Troops, & all other necessary Issues of the Army, agreeably to the Tables of Rations, the Measure & Price of which is to be Settled on the Spot as Circumstances may require.

3rd) Respecting the Butchers, which may be employed Extraordinary & Occasionally & Employed in the Service of Guards & Officers of Battalions & Detachments, at a distance from the Army & Corps they are Attached to, and for Provisions not Issued by the Regulations (as Tables of Individuals).

Copy

Think Good ... As for the Answer, that the Lord shall make you will have it ye Answer from Christ, who will handle you in about a Week — & Thanks be to God for your Sweet Meditations, which I cannot take from you at present, because I am under Promise to make my Thanks on it, (and) have a Commendable Something at present.

St. Paul would Said to the Lord, make an your Chapel. Now I am sure that Christ should not go home like Mary, but Christ is determined to go home in Christmas & Christ most Thoroughly that you are able for Christ Almighty are not impossible.

With regard to the Circumstance you mentioned in your Letter, of a Conversation that passed upon your Lips & Ears, wherein Evasions, or Exceptions are Imminently & Evidently discovered of the Pride, Self will & Reason to be many people of Learning, Description to be for Faith & Salvation that it is only ~~made~~ the Sovereign Mercies that undoing the Operation upon our Hearts Immediately & Effectual that I may confess the Faithful, which will Accordingly do in Fact, & this should not be Written by the Table of all Factors concerned.

You know that I have got Dispatches for Europe
that (Sir) in Conformation to yours that I received by
the Bearer, but Admiral Graves that is gone to
Congress, Received the Letter for Lord Stirling, as
they can't give Credit to the Letter unless that Letter
Mr. Robert Morris either Signed by Him or in
his Case. I cannot think my Self Authorized to Grant
one to the Southward & Know the Committee in Chief
may Act as they Please, while I remain in this Province
Command while I have the Honour to Bear that Character
& Remembrance & Representation on the part of Gentlemen
they Coll are necessary & cannot doubt but Matters will
Send Me with as much Ease as could & this Letter may
come will Continue to do so, to the Advancement of my
remaining in this Country & shall be as little here,
may be in a day or two, & then shall Cheerfully Go
Immediately. I shall Endeavour get your Letter safely Sir
without delay Committed to my Southern friends & to the Care
for you Know & Hope Right in the Measures of the Moderate
The Committee in a Second Letter & the Distance
Have Invited a meet Gathering & Joining Delegates

Letters from Col. Fullarton
from Pulicacherry
& Coromandel 1783/4.

---

with a Plan of the wreck
of the Southern Army

London. Decr 20th 1795

My Dear Hyppolite

I wrote to you in the beginning of October from Fullarton, thanking you most kindly for the warm & friendly concern you had taken in my affairs as expressed in your letter by Sulivan & Patterson. At the same time I wrote to Dyson & Agnew on the same subject. Those letters told you all that I was in possession of every document necessary to explain in the most satisfactory & ingenuous manner the business of accounts on which so much unpleasant discussion took place after my departure from India, but that as all my papers were in London I could not possibly transmit to you at that moment a particular Statement, which I promised to send by the first opportunity after my return here — Since writing those letters I have seen Sulivan & Patterson & take the chance of a Ship that is to say is to sail immediately just to tell you, that in a very few weeks I mean to furnish you, Dyson & Agnew with the necessary papers on my subject, together with Copies of my narrative of the affairs of India which I am now laboring to get ready for the press — As a part of that

publication. I inclose my farewell letter to the Board of
Medras which my illness & hurry prevented me from
finishing & delivering to the Board before I left you
in that letter I must have omitted no circumstance
whatever respecting the transactions in which
I was engaged & I have endeavored to do every
justice in my power to not only to Sulivan, Lynch, Dyson &
my other friends but to the Board in all their
particular where I could do it with propriety & truth
stating fully the difficulties & embarrassments
under which the Indian Service labors —
Copies of Papers with all other necessary documents
shall be certainly dispatched by the first Ships that
sail after the 20th Jan.y before that I shall not
have them all in readiness — I will send Copies to
the Members of the old Board particularly to
Ld Macartney & Dundas & Hill more particularly
to Sir Archibald Campbell, who I am sure is a
Man that ought to be acceptable & respected by
all. Of Lynch & Johnstone must both be known

self & Lady Campbell about you & Mrs Pepperly, last Summer. but meaning to address him in full respecting these intended publications of mine I delayed saying any thing of business to him on your subject or indeed on any other. because I had all these things most efficiently impressed by word of mouth — & after compleating with Sulivan, we will introduce your views & pretensions specifically to him immediately & by various channells — I beg in the mean time, if you should happen to see him, that I am preparing a Copy of my Letter of advice to the Board & those other papers mentioned above which I mean to place the liberty of transmitting to him immediately — Dundas & Macdonald, are the only two of the present Ministers whom I cultivate — They are both strongly imbued with prejudices in your favor. but till I find Sulivan I could have no data whatever respecting any specific views of yours, But now, as soon as Dundas returns from Scotland. We will

hope no possible opportunity of labouring for your mutual
benefit & permanent for you. & by Julia and they
& comp. I will be guided —. There is hardly anyone
in town at present. so I have full time to labor but am
much hurried by the reduction of my Regt. which takes
place in four days - I told you in my last what a delight-
-full little Demoiselle I fell in with at Caroline Baths
I assure you that all that Lady Mount or your friends
had ever told you of that sad little Lady's both —
manner & sweet expression fell very very far short of
what I found her. so Mr Dear Mrs H. as you
have the art of producing such happy resemblances
of yourself. go on & prosper, but at any rate do come
home soon & take a bath of a lovely ring of friends
warmly interested in your both. & eager to have
you once more among them — I will write
you constantly during the Winter. all that passes
at present there are no news but W Edens
departure from L'd North & their acceptance of an
appointment to settle a treaty of Commerce at Paris
I write by the opportunity to Dieppe & Rouen
Ever most affectly Yours W Wellesley

This letter goes by Mrs Dove a Lady of great Sanctity in Cyprus who married
Lt Dove of the Bengal Establishment & is now going out to him — If she
should meet any Boy at Madras frequent that Spot with Love Depend
more of Glory & Success to Him all the Prayers of Mrs Dove & Mrs Jones —
Make Mary Sentiments to Col: Munro — Adieu my dear Friend
write him me
week or two & to Burke to Parliament — Tell Mrs Hastings
her friends are all well Mrs Douglas very lately & her Sister at Bath
all well. — Mrs Jones's friends Gallatin & family & convey Manuel
he is hostile to the present men. but his brother Hugh is strongly
with them — I have seen yet & then a letter to meet to Mr
Windham — Mr Ed Burke & his offspring — expect when
There is a Corps at Madras. Colonel Maxwell gone to Madras
he said to me —

Patterson is in the Lines with me & keeps her
very best Respects — We are upon a plan of
sending him out to India in the line of
research. Science & collection — Should he
may succeed — Compts to Mrs Locke —
tell him I envied to his Enjoying through the
Mancunian Mountains all good things of Peace Comfort
& the Blessings to Men & Mrs ——— Farewell to

Double

Post Paid Madras 6 Sept. 24 June

John Coxe Hippisley Esquire

Tanjore

by favor of

Mrs Doyle

London. Febry 11th. 1786

My Dear Hippisley

My two last letters, in answer to

Yours told you, that the Allanbank family were in perfect health & that the Hippisley was to be one of the first Charmers of the age. I further added many circumstances relative to other matters which I cannot now recapitulate. Since writing the last of those letters, Indian politicks have been subjected to various fluctuations, & seem still to float in the same uncertainty — Lord Macartney's arrival has thrown the Directors & the Board of Control into some difficulties, for a new appointment to the Gov.r Generalship becomes necessary, of course — Mr. Sullivan will be no Dictator at the India house next week, he

Lord Macartney stands very high in the public estimation here & builds his pretensions on the strong ground of integrity assiduity & talents. but as he declines going to Bengal except on certain conditions I cannot inform you whether or not he will be the Elect. Hastings party or as they are called, the Bengal Squad. are very strong in Parliament. I believe near thirty & being always with the Minister can hardly fail to have some weight with him & there is no reason to believe that any suffrage of theirs will be with Lord M. who I believe is not on speaking terms with Hastings - Sullivan & I are both of opinion that with regard to you. this is not the moment to press any thing at home, but you may believe that we shall both keep a watchful eye to spy any opening that may occur to promote your interest & we shall continue to give you the most accurate

proceedings - Should L.d M: not be reappointed to Bengal. I think it extremely probable that Campbell will be removed from Madras to the Supreme Seat for he is much respected in that Country & has with much the confidence of Dundas & the Board of Control. Should that removal take place it is our earnest wish to get John Sullivan appointed to Madras. for I am sure there is no man who in that situation would do more credit to himself or service to the Country - However as matters remain undecided we have not yet been able to take any open & manly measures to bring that desireable object to a conclusion. I shall hope to be able to give you further hints on all these subjects by the Sailing of the Bespeaker which is to be the last Ship of the season. & by her Captain I shall send you my wishes & Indea. of which I wrote you fully in my two last - I omitted to have

been ready now. sent a packet of Letters. business & dispatches have retarded me. I wrote some lines to Gen.l Campbell. Telling him that I would send him out very soon a Complete review of my operations in India & a Sketch of the affairs of that Country as they appeared to me. I also took occasion to remind him of all that I had said to him & or rather all that I should have said to him on your subject before he left England. Tell Digby that I wrote him very lately. that no Letters & that I will write to him by Earliest conveyance. This will be delivered to you by Captain Campbell of the 78th a very deserving man & much in the friendship of our friend Adam. Do be good to him. My Dear Mrs H: how are you. Let me have it under your own hand that all is well. Ever my dear Sir affectly & affectly yours. The Lord bless you

Wellesley

You have no doubt heard much of the
Merchant that has long subsisted between the Prince
of Wales & Mrs Fitzherbert. a Widow of about
30. & Sister to Watt Smelle. Matters between them
have of late seemed to take a very serious turn. for
all the moment the least suspicious people in the
town believe that he is actually married to her
which though not valid by act of Parliament. for
She is not only a Subject, but a Protestant
yet it is supposed a sufficient ceremonial to satisfy
Mr. Le Gi quelqun. for it does not appear that the
has chosen to capitulate on any less advantageous
Terms — If they are not in fact married, & will very

shortly transpire, on what footing they are to be. At present the Prince inhabits her box at the opera, masks &c. the attentions that belong to the Sick make the reserve easier — You may easily suppose that this connexion gives very serious uneasiness to many well meaning people of both sides. All is to love the Prince in public & mutual prosperity. It will prove a death blow to the hopes of Fox & the Opposition. If it is only to last for a tally of Youth & that the acts of Parliament are to supersede His R: Highness's Engagements. It may then hurt him essentially in the private character of a Gentleman. for it may possibly in that case be considered as a step to gain possession of a Woman whom he could not continue to have many serious considerations.

As for politicks there has been very little debate

in Parliament this Session. Accordingly about half a
Journal Sheet was printed & distributed &
any Just exception— Both parties are extremely
incensed. The Duke is sharply animadverted
upon— I wish you had seen the effect produced by
your friend Edens speech. His fate, & even
his public reputation hung so much upon
verbally after any Introduction Remarks
following his example & indeed common
Justice that public Business should only be
transacted by Ministers Queen Adelaide
Affectionately Edens
1831

John Coxe Hippisley Esquire

by favour of
Captain Campbell Tanjore
78th Regt.

Copy.

Lieut

Extract of a Letter from General Horne Commanding the Southern Forces, to Colonel Fluart, Commanding Tenjour.

Sutcheinpoly 5 Sep: 1787.

Dear Colonel

Yesterday one of our People came in & brought a Brother who is an Inhabitant of Darampory, a Village North of the Coosy & west of Trankabar. He says there are two Bullocks which are employd under a Head Man by who has 3000 employd carrying Grain, which is collected at different Places on this Side the Ghauts & Tippoo's Army at Syringapatam. That his Bullocks made part of 300 which had lately been with Grain at Syringapatam; that they went thro the Gurlumdelly Pass; - that 29 Days ago, Tippoo arrived there; that the same Day a French Gentleman arrived from Pondicherry with a Letter, which was carried with an Elephant with Colours, Gun Tumbs &c, & Guns

were,

fired on the occasion: the rogs they left Syringapatam with their Bullocks, two Days after & that they returned by the Caltoor Pass, which the rogs is 30 Miles more South than Gurrieddy.

That then came thro' the Pass, at the same time, 6000 Horse, which were gone to Coombakonum, where they were stationed. That 16 Guns & 2 Mortars came also thro' the Pass, which he saw & counted; — that 6 of those Guns were had 26 Yoak of Bullocks each — the others only 6: — that the Guns did not go with the Horse to Coombakonum, but were brought to a Village called Mayoor, which had been lately built, where there were 14 more Guns came some time before.

That the new built Village was 15 Miles East of the Gurrieddy Pass & on the road to Erode

He said that the Caltoor Pass was more convenient for Guns. —

Signd M. Horne. —

N°. 2.

Copy of a Letter from
General Horne to
Col. Stuart. ——

dat. Trelchinopoly
5 Sept. 1767.

Heads of Introductory Inquiries or Collections of the Rents and Revenues.

1st Generally and Particularly are Countries under the Management of Lords or Others and by what Tenure they hold their Estates — In what is each a Lord or Lords and by what Tenure from the Crown that are Charged by his Tenure —

2d If the Company sends a Surveyor into those Countries the Boundaries of Estates there to be Set —

3d To know the Quantity of Common Ground which is the property of the Lords of the Country, by which he will Know all the Lands that are Cultivated with Hedges and Ditches

4th To know the amount of Demands for five Years past which will Show him the real Produce of the Countries, also in Money & What in Grain, and the different Shares that the Inhabitants should have of the different Sorts of Grain, and will also Show the amount of the Annual Decrease of the different Villages &c —

5th To know the amount of the Casual Rent or Crown Rent for seven years past which will Show the real Collection of Money in each year —

6th To know the amount of the Seed of the Different Grains sown in different Seasons for five Years past —

7th To know the amount of Labourers and Servants of the Countries & the amount of their pay, wages for seven years Past —

When all this is done, the Facilitators will be perfectly acquainted with the real Produce of the Countries, and will be Enabled to Assess Impositions on the Inhabitants Families and Estates —

The Facilitators after being in possession of all those accounts may then adopt the Settlements & System —

Cal

To stop the payment of all the Revenues belonging to Government

Barbordar and Part of them

To have in each Tribal or Subdivision of the Country, one man in the Cutchery, there to take an account of every Transaction, and report it to the Faildar who by that means will know of every Transaction in the Country, and when and how much money is Collected every day, and when and how much is remitted to the Treasurer or Banker and whether he does or does not pay all into the Publick and the Treasurer must give Receipts for the Sums to be received from the Treasurer or the Banker

This Mode will do for Annually and Publick Jaghires

Different Countries have different Modes of Collection of the Revenues - Some Countries pay a Fixed Annuity, the whole amount is Collected in money, and the Grain is Reserved to the Inhabitants as they pay the money for Pishkeshes - This Mode is generally Oppressive to the Inhabitants, and they in Consequence suffer by it - Others Endeavour to bribe the People who are sent to guess the Crop, the Servants of the Villages, the Watchers &c &c in order to report it as small a quantity as they can, and in this struggle the Sufferers at the end, are both the Government and the Inhabitants. The former by Embezzlement of their Servants, and the latter is oppressed by Grand Contributions, not to be endured, - and when at last they see what their pains and money cost, they become disgusted and are prompted to remove entirely and quit the Country and so on

In some Countries the Collections is small part in money and the rest in grain, after the Shares of the Inhabitants are deducted - This is a Mode of the least and most Oppressive, but there is an inconvenience to the Government in receiving the grain which sometimes does not sell -

dee Immediably, and remaines from yeare to yeare — However if the Amildare or the Inhabitants is Slowe, they Can allways finde Markets for the graine and realize without loss to the Government —

Nelore — Gorthi place is a Tarradary and Amildare
Ongole — The Same Rajah had Charge Merig
Vellore — There is a Tarradary Amildar
Peroash of Vencatagerry The Rajah Gingee has Peroash
Tarraca Baty — Three Cowles
Mungalwar of the Rajee of Cummidjeram — Mr. Lesorge has been appointed by the Nabob, Collector of those Countries to receive the Rent-revenues from those different Tarradaries and Amildaries and pay to the Constituted Creditors, Mr. Lesorge followed the System as before mentioned and the method practising the Government in all those Countries, is in money payable in different Instalments after the Amount of the Cummalcandy is fixed —

The Countries of Emelle Mauve — Comprehended under the name of Cummidjeram and Gingee, are the most difficult Countries to Manage of Inhabitants being Collieries and the Country a new Conquest —

The Inhabitants in the Countries of these Seven or Eight years Past had Several Tarradaries and Amildaries but none of them were able to bring the Country people into a Lawful Subjection, and the Country is intirely ruined, Notwithstanding which, the Country is stately in every Fine one, and well Situated for Riches and Strength — There is only one Mode of Settling that Country to Advantage, either by restoring it to the Two Rajahs of Cummidjeram and Gingee, and to receive annually a Certain Peroash from them as Subjectory Ly Several, The Head of the Collieries — Demolishing

all Small Forts, Cutting all the Calams, Leaving the Country Clear, and having near the Sea Coast a Strong Fort. —

The two Countries Can able to produce about ten Lack of Rupees Annually Gross, and the Nabob keeping them as he does, The Revenue Hardly can pay the Necessary Troops there, and at the last times the most the Nabob has drawn from those Countries annually is about one Lack of Rupees —

Since the Invasion of Hyder, the Inhabitants of both Countries have revolted and are Headed by their different Chiefs — and after having Assembled in great bodies have overrun the Country and declared themselves Independent — The Sowcar of the Nabob with his Forces are Shut up in the Fort of Ramnadpuram, and Some other Forts also, Remain in the Nabobs possession — but the Nabobs people will not fight, unless they are first paid up their arrears — Such is the Present Condition of the great and Small Marwa —

Mariarpolam — There is a Fort remaining, the Country People have declared themselves for their former master the Poligar who was Dispossessed by the Nabob in the year 1760 —

Alimoor — The like Manner —

Viriah Fig. — This and the rest of the Nabobs Countries under it are actually in Possession of Hyder Ally Cawn —

Madura — Involves a Country, and last year to Revenue 80.000 Pagodas from which Paid it to the Nabob — The Revenue was therefore Mortgaged for its Assignment —

Dindigul — In Case of Sacadars being sent into the Nabobs Countries

In Sending English Soldiers into the Nabobs Countries, there will be many evils to Guard against, Shou'd the New appointment not Conclude the Contract Treaty of those Countries Imprimis The Soldiers must be at least acquainted with the Moors Language, and prudent quite master of themselves, and not Subject to the Influence of their Dubashes, in order to make themselves Acquainted With the Laws and Customs of the Country, the proper and different Customs of Each of that Country, and their Influence in it, and their Worth &c. — and must not trust their Dubashes on any Business Whatsoever; more than Using their Interpreters — Especially as I have known the Nabob in his Distresses, Borrowed Money from different people in Madras, both Civil and Military Servants of the Company, to — Whom he Granted Farmes on his Countries, and as those Gentlemen Knew Nothing of the Country Business, the Collection thereof and the mode of Collecting it, was left to their Several Dubashes, who have Plundered the Country with Impunity, with Simple Farmes for Instance,

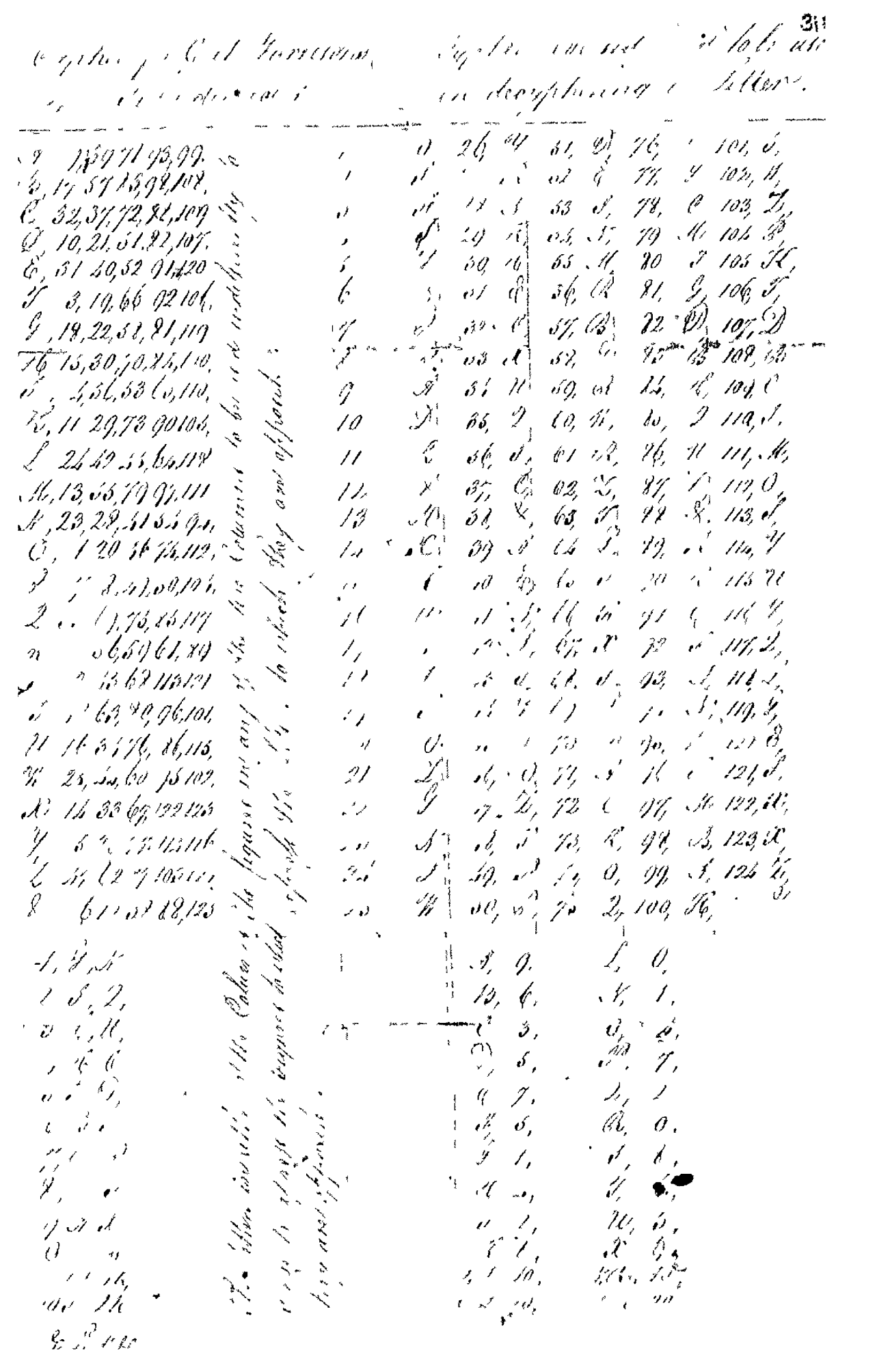
Mr Benfield had Farmes on Tanjore, Ramnad Tenavelly and Tuticorin Poly — and his Dubash who in the year 1773 was not worth any thing, Died in the year 1779 worth Four Lacks of Pardoes besides his Living five years at the most Extravagant rate of 6000 Pagodas p Ann.

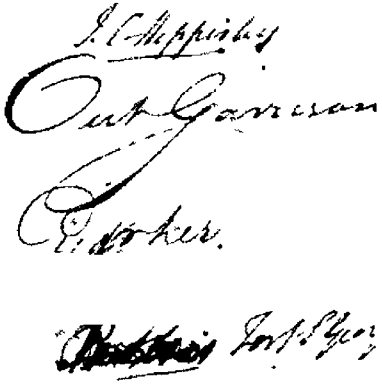
In the manner every Dubash in the Country has acted — Especially the Dubashes of the Commanderies and Paymasters of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tenavelly, and they have gone So far, as to Oblige the Nabob by the Loans of money which they Lent him at 2: 3: 4: & 5 p Ct. p Mensem, to give in rent the whole

Whole Countries, Provinces, Districts &c. to whomsoever they please
or nominate, and by this means they have plundered the Country, and
thereby rendered the Nabob unable to Clear off his Debt by the heavy
Interest, and the Inhabitants being entirely Sacrificed to the ambition
of the Dubashes and their associates the Renters. Such is now the
Situation of the affairs of Tenavelly and Madura, for the Dubash of
the Commandant of Madura made a Renter of his own Advancing
30 or 40,000 Pagodas to the Nabob at 25 or 30 pct. Interest for the Renters
and the Dubash of the Paymaster of Tenavelly did the Same in regard
to the Tenavelly Renter for one Lack of Pagodas he advanced in like
Manner.

If these things are done by the Servants of the Simple Farmers
(Renters and not those of the Commandants and Paymasters, countenanced
by their respective masters, who have no Interference with the
Revenues of the Countries, what will not the Dubashes of the
Tahsildars do, who shall have the immediate Interference with
the Revenue Branch in the whole Country, & they Screened
Countenanced by their masters in Cases of mere Misdemeanour
=nation of Justice. — This is the great evil which must absolutely
be guarded against, otherwise the bad management now will have
bad worse, and the Country will be Ruined with more and more
Oppression.

Mode of introducing visitors
of Governors Van Ness





Original Letters of Lord [illegible]
when commanding in Chief the Southern
Army in the War with Hyder & Tippoo
in 1782, 3, 4, 84.

India

Correspondence of the Madras Government - Various Documents connected with the War with Hyder & Tippoo Sultan

1782, 3, 4.

6 BUCKINGHAM GATE,
S.W.

Except the 4 first 2 ones
W^s are undated
I believe all the others are
more or less in chronological order

J Hill May 8. 1902

The letters in the
basket are more or less in
chronological order

J Hill

BRITISH MUSEUM

DEPARTMENT MANUSCRIPTS

CATALOGUE ADD 41622 ORDER P&O/1964

AUTHOR —

TITLE HIPPISLEY PAPERS

PLACE & DATE OF ORIGIN —

INCHES 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 CENTIMETRES

BRITISH MUSEUM PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE, LONDON

D 35 W1 57596 243960 5 000 2 58 KCN Gp 507 (179)

BRITISH MUSEUM

DEPARTMENT MANUSCRIPTS

CATALOGUE ADD 29,205 ORDER PSO/19/54

AUTHOR (TAKEN FROM WARREN HASTINGS

TITLE (PAPERS

SELECTED FOLIOS 44-61, 62-84 & 350 351+

PLACE & DATE OF ORIGIN –

INCHES 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 CENTIMETRES

BRITISH MUSEUM PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE, LONDON

D 33 W1 37596 253968 5,000 2 58 KCN Gp 80* (179)

Translation of a narrative written by the Begum Regent Dowager of the late Nabob Meer Mahmud Jaffer ally Khan, and Mother and Guardian of the present Nabob Mubaurukuddowlah, telling forth the particulars of the extraordinary conduct & proceedings of Mr. Charles Goring, who was deputed by the Gentlemen of the Majority, Messrs. Clavering, Monson & Francis to dispossess her of the Regency and to seize upon all the household papers & accounts — addressed to the East India Company —

My late husband the deceased Nabob Mye. Mahmud Jaffer Cawn bore the English much good will — his friendship for them was manifested on every occasion, but particularly at the battle of Plassey, which terminated in the defeat of

of their inveterate enemy Surajah Dowlah, & was followed by the acquisition of the Subadarry of Bengal, Bahar & Orissa; — A that crisis he considered them the most essential services, and gave them, even at the hazard of his life, convincing proofs of his attachment. — after the victory Lord Clive on the part of the Company entered into an agreement with Myr. Jaffer, by which it was stipulated, that so long as the English should preserve their influence & dominion over the Provinces, the Nizamut should be vested in the Nabob and his family, whose honour and advantage the Company would ever consider as inseperably united with their own. — Myr Jaffer too in the name of himself and family promised an unalterable attention to the interests of his allies, and the most sacred oaths, mutually plighted,

conclusion

concluded and confirmed the treaty. The
success that attended the English arms in the
ensuing war with Myr Mahomed Cossim
and the Nabob Vizier can only be ascribed to
Heaven's superior conduct and valour. Myr Jaffer
was then reinstated in the dignaties of the Mir
gaunt, which he enjoyed during the remainder
of his life in security and peace. — He promoted
and preferred me from among the rest of his wives
and entrusted to me the guardianship and
education of his children. — Thus honoured
and distinguished I was treated after the decease
of my husband by Lord Clive and the succeeding
Governours with every attention and respect —
the administration indeed of my beloved children
Nejumuddowlah and Syfuddowlah Behauder
was short, but it was not marked with any humi-
liating

liating circumstances of indignity or disgrace—
The accession of Mubaurukuddowlah to the Mus-
:nud was neither attended with any diminution
of any authority or injury to my reputation;—
encouraged by the obliging assurances received
from Mr Hastings of countenance and support,
and animated by my personal regard for the
Company and a recollection of the treaties en-
:tered into with them by my late Lord, I was
easily prevailed upon to undertake the direction
of the Nizamut affairs;— a duty the more arduous
as since the reduction of the annual stipend to
16 Lacks, it was become very difficult to support,
with so scanty an allowance, the rank & dignity
of the Nabob— In these circumstances to have
entrusted any part of the business to the man-
:agement of intermediate agents, as had been
heretofore

heretofore practised, would have been very dan
gerous; and I determined therefore whatever
difficulties I might meet with, to regulate every
thing myself. how ably I acquitted myself is
a point I shall not presume to determine, but
I can with truth affirm that the prosperity of the
department has been the first and grand object
to which all my views have been directed, and which
I have uniformly consulted to the best of my un-
derstanding. — Conscious of my own integrity,
happy in the esteem and approbation of Mr
Hastings, and highly flattered by his kindness
and attention; I neither feared nor suspected
the sad reverse which I have since experienced;
both in my fortune and my fame. — reproach
able in my conduct, and unsullied in my char-
acter, I felt no terrors and the discord and

6

dispositions that he sent out immediately after the decision of General Lawrence Colonel Monson & M.r Francis — unacquainted with the real dispositions of these Gentlemen, I fondly hoped that innocence would exempt me from insult, and that my sex would at least entitle me to civility and respect. — The indignities I have since suffered have convinced me how fatally I was deceived; and proved to me that they are equally deficient in humanity and good breeding — in open violation of all decency and decorum, with a total disregard even to appearances, and in a manner the most unprecedented and unbecoming did these three Gentlemen, without giving me any previous notice; laying any thing to my charge; or, as it would seem, making the smallest enquiry, dispatch one Goring with positive directions to

degrade

degrade and dismiss me, and at the same time
to confer on Govindoss the superintendence of the
household, and the guardianship of the Nabobs
person — Thus bereft of the only remaining
appendage of all my former splendor, I saw myself
in a moment overwhelmed with infamy & disgrace,
a miserable outcast from my family and friends,
a stranger as I was to the members of administ-
ration, their followers, and their views; neither
participating in their Councils or admitted to
their confidence, without power and without
possessions, I was unable to guess what part of
my conduct could have drawn upon me the
resentment of these Gentlemen, or determined
them to treat with a rigour unsuitable to the most
positive and complicated guilt; a person whose
reputation during the course of a pretty long
life

*Nundcomar the father of Gouradoss —

life had been free even from the most distant imputation of it. — Such was the result of the diabolical machinations of that accursed traitor *Nundcomar whose life but for our lenity had long ago paid the forfeit of his perfidy — Neither in justice to the happy Government of his Patrons, can I suffer the insolence & cruelty of Going the hopeful instrument of their tyranny, their favourite and informer, to pass by unrecognized and forgotten. — With the most unfeeling barbarity he banished me from my own house and forbad me any future intercourse with my family and children. — In vain did I represent to him that in violation of the most solemn promises I had been degraded unheard and unarraigned; the hereditary honours & privileges of my family had been transferred to

one of my servants, that my feelings had been outraged, and that even the delicacy of my sex and the sacred rights of my dwelling had been openly trampled upon and insulted — With as little effect did I remind him of my quality and the relation in which I stood to the deceased Nabob Mya Mahmud Jaffer Khan — Is it thus said I that Englishmen acquit their obligations, are such acts of violence and oppression consistent with their boasted character of a great & generous nation? & do you sir stile yourself a Gentleman, and yet betray no repugnance at being charged with the execution, and involved in the infamy of so base and dishonourable a commission? — As little susceptible of compassion as of shame he heard my entreaties & reproaches with equal indifference and contempt: as a

last

last account then I desired permission to go to Calcutta; but could neither obtain it, or any indulgence or explanation whatever from Go: ing, except that the orders of the Governour and Council were express and must be obeyed. he now proceeded to seal up all the accounts re: lative to the Regiment and the Nabob's privy purse; - placed a guard over many of my immediate servants, seized on my private pa: pers, surrounded my apartments with spies, and strictly prohibited all persons from speak: ing or writing to any of my people, who were also laid under the same restrictions; - insomuch that my confidential servant Ghulebaun ally Khaun having been, by my orders, to wait on the Resident at the Durbar, was on his return summoned before Mr Goring, who demanded

to

11 to know where he had been and on what errand
- Yaulebrun ally, Khaun frankly communica-
-ted to him his business with Mr Martin, which
as it was confined entirely to my stipend, he did
not apprehend could give offence. - Mr Goring
however was much displeased and cautioned
him against paying any future visits either
there or elsewhere but with his knowledge &
permission, directing him withal to deliver
up whatever papers or accounts he might have
in his possession - Such, replied he, as were
entrusted to my care you have already forcibly
taken away, and that too without the least
ceremony altho' they related solely to the private
transactions of the Begum my mistress. Shortly
after under a pretence that this Gentleman had
clandestinely appropriated to his own use a douceur

to of

of 15000 Rupees that had been received some time before on filling up a certain vacancy in the Nabobs household from the new incumbent; he was by Mr. Gorings orders thrown into prison — The charge had no foundation in truth this money having been with my concurrence and indeed by my direction, placed as a deposit in Ujauteban Ally Khauns hands — Several others of my servants were also secured & confined at the same time; — Goring himself came that morning to my apartments; and ordering all my attendants to withdraw, desired me in a low voice to make out an account, particularizing the sums I had distributed among the English Gentlemen. — I told him plainly, and I told him truth, that I had disbursed no money in the manner; yet still he continued to solicit my

compliance

13 compliance. so that wearied at length with his importunity and insolence I could not suffi:
:ciently restrain my resentment, or forbear upbraiding him once more with his most unwor:
:thy behaviour, and the ungenerous & injurious treatment I had experienced at his hands, both personally and through my friends and Servants.
but, as at first, I expostulated in vain — what indeed could I expect from a heart so callous, so lost to all sense of shame and honour! — On the 20th. Purboram, Gosings agent, came to my house when observing my distress and the terror of my domesticks he retired to soothe me, assured me that Gauteraue ally Ellauee whom he had that morning released and brought along with him should hereafter be entirely at liberty, & endeavoured to prevail upon me to take some refreshment. I told him I could no longer support the misery of my

my situation was unfortunately determined to set out steadily attended by my whole family for Calcutta there to seek that justice which was denied me here, and to escape, if possible further ignominy and insult— after pausing a moment he desired I would draw out an account and put down three Laahs of rupees as equally divided between Mr Hastings and Mr Middleton. I begged to be excused observing to him that this money had neither been tendered nor accepted with any criminal or improper views he replied that Gorradoff asserted differently.— If and I Gorradoff had favoured you with an information seemingly so agreeable to your wishes, it is quite unnecessary to consult me upon the subject.— however you cannot but know that it has been always customary for the Nabob to furnish a table

15 for the entertainment of the Governour and his attendants during their stay at his Court.— The like compliment was heretofore paid by the Company to Nujjumuddowlah & Syfuddowlah when they made a visit to the Presidency.— with respect to the sum presented to Mr. Middleton it was a free gift from my own privy purse.— To this Purbooram replied that he understood this money had been paid to those Gentlemen as a gratuity for Cossid service— and as such he should gratefully represent and report it— he then dictated an account such as best suited his purpose; to my knowledge, and would also have caused my seal to be affixed to it had I not secured the paper and informed him that I would do nothing but in the presence of the Nabob, Goring & Gorados — upon which he

ordered Gautebaun ally Khaun to be again confined and left me.— On the morrow the Nabob attended by Gonadoss and Goring waited upon me and the latter after acquainting me that both the Nabob and Gonadoss had assented to & if necessary were ready to attest his account of the Isaaks already mentioned, insisted that I likewise should subscribe to it— I now repeated to his excellency what I had before said to Mr. Gorings agent Purbooram relative to the disbursement of this money, and concluded by observing to him that, conscious as he must be of the truth of my representation, I was deeply concerned to find he knew so little what was due to his own dignity and reputation, as openly to countenance and encourage so flagitious an attempt: that such slavish complaisance would fix an indelible

blot

blot in his character forever, reflect shame and dishonour on his family, and render him at once ridiculous and contemptible;— whatever were his Excellency's real sentiments on this occasion he took care to conceal them, and to feign at least a blind submission to the will of Goring and his obsequious comprere Goindoss;— nor is it surprising that at his age and in his hopeless condition he should want fortitude to resist two such able masters in the science of treachery, who united their endeavours and availed themselves of all their experience, to seduce and deceive him.— In this situation, disappointed of the support I had hoped for in the Nabobs firmness, & deprived of the only resource left me by the imprisonment of Rautebaur Ally Khaun, the person most in my confidence, and from whom alone I could seek

for

for advice or consolation, I saw myself reduced to the terrible alternative of either sanctifying and my soul abhorred, or of exposing myself to the cold resentment of men, who in the warmth of their zeal, and in pursuit of a favourite object, were debarred by no considerations either of honour or principle, and possessing neither temper, decency or moderation, seemed bent upon sacrificing without distinction all who should dare to oppose them. — Thus then was I at length compelled to affix my seal to the account as stated by Mr. Goring, which done I delivered it to the Nabob to be disposed of as he should think proper solemnly protesting at the same time against the violence that had been offered me, and formally declaring to his Excellency that nothing but the last necessity should ever have extorted from me

even

even an outward acquiescence to so unwarrantable a proceedure — The Nabob now presented the paper to Govind who received it with a triumphant satisfaction, and ordering Gaulebaur ally Khaun to be set at liberty, instantly retired — Encouraged as it would seem by his late success, and persuaded no doubt that all obstacles were now surmounted, and he should hereafter experience on all occasions a ready submission to his will, he returned a few days after & again desired that I would immediately prepare an account of such sums as I had presented to the English Gentlemen exclusive of the 3 lacks already mentioned — Again I assured him that no Gentleman had ever received a rupee from me — upon which he suggested an expedient so full of infamy, that I should have imagined even the matchless effrontery

effrontery of Goring would have blushed to propose
— it was no other than that I should frame a suppositi-
tious account and insert in it the names of many
persons who were absolute strangers to me, Gentle-
men whom, so far from having shared in my boun-
ty, I had never seen or heard of before, — my asto-
nishment at this proposal was too visible not to
be remarked by G—, strongly solicitous however
to accomplish his purpose he exhausted all his
rhetorick, and left no argument unurged that
he hoped might engage me to promote this grand
object and end of his commission. — he sued — he
threatened — assured me that it would be the rea-
diest means of conciliating the favour of his pa-
trons and protested that his own credit & influen
with them depended upon my compliance, and tha
he should be undone if I were so barbarous as to ref

21

finding me however inexorable, and that neither threats / promises could tempt or menaces intimidate me of my own that my concern for his reputation could not prevail upon me to concur in so horrible a design, he resolved to temporize no longer but flatly told me that Goradoss had given information of a bribe of two lacks of rupees presented to the Governour, one lack of which had been paid here and one lack at Calcutta through Nundcomar, as would sufficiently appear by my letters to Nundcomar on the subject.—to this I replied that if any such letters really existed they must have been forged by Nundcomar, that it was a talent he excelled in, and practised with great success; as for example he counterfeited my seal and for some time kept up a correspondence with Mr Hastings at Madrass to which

were

were necessary I might add many other
instances equally notorious — What I said made
no kind of impression upon Goring on the
contrary hereon upon at the instigation of
Goradoss sent for the Treasurer & interrogated
him relative to this imaginary bribe of two
lacks — The Treasurer assured him he knew
nothing of the matter, but Goradoss insisted
that he did, and that he had an interest in
concealing it — upon which Goring reproached
him in the most indecent and ungentlemanly
terms, and commanded him to be carried forth
with to prison — My Secretary Syed abdul
Rehym who was present and heard the order,
represented to the Treasurer that rather than sub-
-ject the infamy of a public imprisonment it

were

23 were better he should say any thing or subscribe to any thing. Goring however countermanded the order for his confinement but directed him together with his deputy to wait upon him on the morrow; then turning to the moonshey said there is due from the Begum account the Niza: :mut a balance of 16 Laaks in the collection of which depend upon it I will shew no mercy— I will exact it with the utmost rigor.— The next day Gorados again called upon the Treasurer and Yauteba Ally Khaun to declare what he knew with respect to the 2 Laaks of rupees— and after taking their depositions in writing came together with the Nabob and Goring to my apart: :ments.— his insolence at this interview was intolerable; so much so indeed, as to make me for: :get for a moment how much such a wretch was below

over 7

even my contempt — Hold him then, that born
and fostered in wickedness, the shameless depra-
vity of his heart corresponded but too well with
those execrable precepts which from his earliest
infancy had been inculcated by his abandoned
parent, and made the basis of his education.
That his progress in vice had been indeed
astonishingly rapid, and his propensity to
every thing treacherous and base so strong, as
to have rendered him at a very early age a
most formidable rival in infamy, even to his
father, that I yet hoped to have an opportunity
of representing the conduct of both in proper
colours when I was well assured they would be-
come the scorn of all good men and the public
marks of infamy and abhorrence — But to return
to Goring — his incessant visits and importunity

left me no leisure either for reproach or reproach:
at first I was perpetually teased and tormented
about these two Casks of rupees tho' as God is
my witness the story was a mere fiction, and
for ought I know, invented by Goring himself-
when I reflected on the savage unrelenting dis-
position of this man, and the characters of his
patrons, so strongly marked in their conduct,
when I considered that Mr. Hastings, to whom
alone in this season of calamity I could look
up for assistance, had no power to protect me,
I sunk under a sense of the dangers & distresses
that surrounded me, and prompted by despair
resolved to seek in poison and in death a refuge
from dishonour and from shame. — Willing
however to make a last effort with my persecutor
I waited the arrival of Goring to declare to him
the

the fatal resolution I had taken, and to assure him that his future behaviour would decide, not my fate alone, but that of all my family, who rather than submit longer to such cruel indignities, were with me determined to throw off an existence which his tyranny had rendered a burthen insupportable to us all. — This declaration made an impression upon Goring & checked & suspended for a while his insolence and importunity — yet I will not wrong him so much as to suppose that humanity had any share in his forbearance — No! he foresaw and dreaded the accomplishment of my purpose the ruin of his labours and his views, and the fears of a heart destitute of every amiable and virtuous sentiment, procured me that respite which, knowing him as well as I do, it were folly to attribute to any laudable motive other

of

of generosity or compassion — an opportunity
so lost of enhancing the merit of his services &
endearing himself still more to his conscientious
patrons was no doubt a cruel disappointment
to the virtuous Goring; with infinite regret did
he see himself at last obliged to relinquish his
project and with it all hope of encomium or
reward — it was long indeed before he could
reconcile himself to this necessity, whilst he
endeavoured to alleviate his chagrin by the
perusal of my private correspondence with Mr
Hastings and others, which he had compelled me
to deliver no doubt in the pleasing expectation
of making some notable discovery whereon again
to exercise and indulge his fertile genius — It
were superfluous to remark on an act like this
or to compare it with a subsequent attempt of Goring

to

*when every other means had failed Goring ordered a Company of Sipoys to surround the Begum's house in hopes to terrify her into compliance but they peremptorily refused to obey him —

to subdue by the terrors of a* military force that resolution which had so long baffled all his skill and address, and which in such a cause would readily have preferred even death to submission — God be praised! my own countrymen disdained obedience to the arbitrary commands of this worst of venal instruments — what then are we to conclude? where is now the boasted virtue of these English Rulers, when even the despised, the abject native of Hindostan; shrinks back with horror at such apparent degeneracy, and dreads to be involved in the guilt & infamy of their conduct; — let me hope for the honour of the national character that men like these to be detested, need only to be known. — but to proceed — I was not suffered to enjoy much tranquillity before Goring attended me again

in company with the Resident at the Durbar 58
Messrs. Maxwell and Anderson – It seems that
General Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr.
Francis in their abundant kindness and anxiety
for my welfare, not satisfied or perhaps not
pleased, with the result of the enquiries made by
the indefatigable Goring, relative to the three
Lacks of rupees presented to Mr. Hastings and
Mr. Middleton, were minded to be further in-
formed in this important article, and the
Gentlemen abovementioned were therefore form-
ally commissioned to interrogate me whether
it were really a voluntary gift or whether any
restraint had been laid upon my inclinations:
as the night was already far advanced (it was
not customary with Goring to attend much to
the rules of decency or decorum) and as, in order
to

to avoid future persecutions it was my intention to be as clear and explicit as possible in my reply I acquainted the Gentlemen that I would send it to them drawn out in writing early the next morning, — that at present I wished them to retire and leave me to my repose — No! they insisted upon an immediate answer without which they peremptorily refused to withdraw. it was in vain I urged to them the unseasonable-ness of the hour, and the fatal construction that might be put upon their stay to the dishonour of myself and my family, — no argument could prevail with them to recede from their resolution. — it was now near two o'clock in the morning, my spirits quite worn out with vexation and fatigue — my mind in the utmost perturbation, shocked beyond measure at this last

cast wanton insult. hesitating & undetermined
what to do, and ready to embrace almost any
alternative to get rid of my odious wretch. — at
this juncture Purboo Ram desired that I would
permit him to draw up an answer to the question
as it had been stated to me, observing that his
knowledge of all the circumstances would enable
him to do so in a most satisfactory manner —
to this proposal my Secretary who was present
strongly objected; and tho' I was myself much
offended at his unexampled assurance, yet I
suffered him to do as he pleased as I judged
no concession too considerable provided I were
delivered from the hateful presence of Gyoring
and his associates to me worse than death —
Great God! to what an extremity of distress &
wretchedness am I now reduced! relying implic-

:cally on the plighted faith of the Company I flattered myself no attention would be wanting to procure me the few wretched comforts I was yet capable of enjoying and which alone could render tolerable the eve of a life worn out like mine in sorrow and misfortune — Injustice ingratitude to them and their representatives let me declare that till this fatal period my most sanguine expectations were never disappointed to the extent of their power every wish of my heart was gratified whilst the unceasing assiduities of my kind protectors were wholly directed to sooth and soften my domestick affliction — Alas! How changed is my condition — it is now for the first time that I feel all the severity of my fate in the loss of my husband and my children — still however it is a heart felt consola-

tion

60

=tion to me that every attempt made by the most unprincipled and worthless among men, a Goring and a Grant, to cast a blemish on my honour, has been uniformly unsuccessful; and tho' encouraged and assisted to the utmost by Ge: =neral Clavering, Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, that hitherto all their plots to prove me criminal have been defeated; and they have only succeeded in making me unhappy.— and shall offences like these be perpetrated unnoticed and unpunished? to the honour, to the humanity of the Company, I address myself; they cannot, they will not tolerate these lawless vindictive Tyrants— they will not suffer them, unquestioned, to trample on all laws divine and human, to violate with im: =punity the most sacred treaties, to fix, by their flagitious conduct everlasting disgrace on their country

Country, and to render even the name of English-
-man detested throughout the Empire of Hin-
-dostan — from you then Gentlemen I expect
and in the name of your God — your Saviour
and the Virgin I demand redress of my unpre-
-cedented wrongs — through you the injured
honour of Miyr Jaffier, must be vindicated and
avenged — it is a justice that I am persuaded
you will not refuse to the memory of his services
and his inviolate attachment to you — but above
all let me conjure you not to defer the succour
I solicit — I wait with impatience the hour of
tribulation Though sinking as I am under a
weight of sorrow and dispondence God only
knows whether I shall survive till it arrive —
I should long since have made you acquainted
with my sufferings had I not been withheld by
the

the dread of a discovery – Should the Subject
of my present appeal transpire I have every thing
to apprehend from the authors of my distress I
have therefore entrusted it to a Gentleman on
whose fedility I can rely and who has engaged
to convey it safe to your hands —

D No. 5

A Narrative written by the Begum Begent Dowager, of the late Nabob Meer Mahmud Jaffer Ally Khan

9 Sheets

1784

A Narrative written by the Prince Jehandar Shâh

From the first arrival of his
December 1771. Majesty at Dhelly* to the End of the Life of
the Navob Zoolfeccâr n Doulah, there was
in some sort a Cheapness of provisions, a
proper Cultivation and policy in the royal
Domains, a punishment of rebellious and
wicked Men, a respect to the Dignity of the
Sovereign, and an Observation of Obedience
and Duty. On the 23.rd of Rubbee u Sânie
* April 1782. A. H. 1196 the above mentioned Navob
This is probably an Error, the Lunar Commencement being always deposed

(2)

departed from this vain Mansion, after a compliciated Illness of four Months; and the People became distressed and anxious for their future Safety: For as he left no Son, who in the Succession to his Dignities and Honors would consider their Rights as his own? Mujd ul Dowlah, who had formerly been a Minister of the Empire, been confined since the Administration of the late Nawab Mahomm Yaccoob Khaun Khowaja, who enjoy'd his Majesty's Confidence, procured Letters to be written to the Chiefs present and absent, assuring some of Continuance in their Offices, and others of higher Dignity from the Royal Favor

uncertain. From more accurate & authentic it appears that Nudjiff died on the 6th of April.

The morning after the News Death I saw that the Attendants on his Majesty were consulting to send some Person

Persons to the House of the deceased in
Order to calm Disturbances and at last
the Wisdom enlightening the World, and all
the Courtiers, resolved on depositing me in
quiet that Object. Thus faithful servant,
agreeably to the Commands of his Majesty,
whose Empire may God perpetuate I have
departed with all speed, and given Assistance
to the afflicted. The Friends of the departed
had Leisure to wash and dress the Body,
and the Disturbances and Clamor began
to cease. After necessary Preparation, I
attended the Corpse to the Musjid Jehan-
numma, and the Dues of Islaum,
as Prayers and Blessings, being paid,
sent it to the Place of Interment under
the Care of Assud-ud-Dowlah Khaun; who was the

cherished in the Bosom of the Bounty of
the noble deceased, [redacted] whose Sister also
regarded him as her adopted Son; after
which he returned to the Imperial Palace.

As it was the Will and Choice
of the Begum that Assas-ul Khaun
should succeed her Brother, he became
ambitious of the Dignities and Possessions
of the deceased; and the Begum petitioned
his Majesty in his favor with earnest
Entreaty; but this proved disagreable to
the far-extending Sight of the royal Widow
as Mirza Shuffeh Khaun, who had a great
Army and considerable Resources, looked to
the Succession, and would never agree
to such a Supercession in the Administration
so that Confusion would of Necessity ensue. Thereupon

Through the Instigation of female Obstinacy
the Begum would not withdraw her
Request, and Regard and Compassion for
the Situation of a Widow in Affliction,
like her worthy of the Royal Indulgence, at
length operated, and her Petition was,
through voluntarily
unsolicitedly favored with Compliance.
The Honors of the splendid Khelaat of Amer
al Omra and acting Minister were conferr
on Asseasiah Khaun by his Majesty; who
directed this Household Servant, sensible
of the Ill-consequences of the Measure and
the Royal Doubts to write to Mirza Shufeh
Mukhtarudowlah haster to the Presence; so
that no Suspicions might remain with
him of Partiality in the Rejection of his
Rights in the part of the King.

Asseasiah Khaun alarmed
at

at the Knowledge of the royal Favor to Mirza Shuffee, and observing Seyd Dowlah of great Influence with his Majesty, made a Treaty with that Omrah, released him from Confinement, and having brought him to Court, procured him the Imperial Kindness and Favor. Mirza Shuffee Khawn arrived soon after with his Army at Delhy and connecting himself with the Begum who was nearly related to him and who had promised him in Marriage the daughter of the late Nawab encamped near the Turkomaan Gate, so called from the Tomb of Shaw Turkomaan. He appointed his Brother Zeiaul Aabu'deen and his Vaqueel Raow Munny Khawn to negociate for him in the Presence Chamber. This Account Disputes arose at Court, and Dissentions in the City; so that open War was

was on the Point of securing
Sungle Affraseab Khawn seeing the Inclinat
of his Majesty bend towards Mirza Shuffee
thought it best for the Preservation of his
own Honor to obtain his Dismission from
Court, and leaving Mujd ul Dowlah and
Nujeef Koolee Khawn on his Part in the
Presence, to retire to his Fojedaary Ajjheer
Mujd ul Dowlah and Nujeef Koolee Khawn
having contrived to undispose her Majesty
towards Mirza Shuffee, that Chief highly
enraged, and seeing them without Forces,
surrounded them in their Houses, took them
Prisoners, and confined them both in the
Palace of the Begum, where he himself resid
After being guilty of this Presumption,
He studied to bring his Majesty into his
own Power, and her influence and Authori
became

15th Sept. 1762.

N.B. was arrested the following Day.

became supreme.

His Majesty in this Situation of Affairs directed me to negociate with Mirza Shuffeh; and I obedient to the royal Will, having obviated the Alarms of that Chief, obtained for him the Khelaat of Ameer ul Amra and Manager of the imperial Affairs. Much Time had not elapsed when Mahommed Yâcoob Khawn, who favored the Views of Affasiah Khawn, and by his Insinuating Representations had procured the Approbation of his Majesty, secretly gained to his Purpose Monsieur Pauly who commanded Sumroo's Battalions, and the Sumach Suttâjut Aly Khawn, persuaded them to enroll themselves among his Majesty's Servants. He instructed them to assert suddenly

suddenly from their Master, and repair to
the Gate of the Palace royal, which they did
accordingly, and drew over with them most
October 1782. of the Mirza's other Battalions. Mirza
Shuffee Khawn finding it unsafe to remain
in the City made his Escape, and his Majesty
heading the Troops repaired to the Musjid
Jehân-nummah. Upon Intelligence of this
Event I alone of his Majesty's Sons repaired
without Delay to the Presence, and represented
that it was most advisable for his Majesty
to pursue the Mirza, secure his Adherents
and the Begum in the royal Palace, and
take Possession of his Effects and Artillery for
the royal Use. — The Courtiers regarding
the Expulsion of the Mirza as sufficient

Success

Success were satisfied with this March to the Musjid, and soon after returned with his Majesty to the Palace.

Mirza Shuffee with great Alarms being arrived at Koraç, & seeing that he was not pursued by an Army, halted there, and resolved on putting to Death Mujd Dowlah, whom he had brought a Prisoner along with him, but was withheld by her promising, if he would spare his Life, to soften the Resentment of his Majesty, and procure for him his highest Favor, and a Restoration to Office. Moved by his Arguments he left him at Liberty, and also prevailed on Mahommed Beg Khawn Hamadânee to join him by a Promise of the Office of Vakeel Mutlulluck.

Vauly

Pauly and Lutfujut Ally Khawn, upon Intelligence of this Junction, prevailed on his Majesty to encamp at Khizzerabad, near which Mirza Shuffee Khawn and Mahommed Beg shortly after arrived, and Mirrough Mahommed Yacoob Khawn began Negociations and proposed a Meeting with Pauly and Lutfujut, who satisfied by Assurances accepted the Offers and begged Leave of his Majesty to make Peace. — At this Time I from Loyalty observed that in such Quarrels there was no Room for Peace, that the Force with his Majesty was equal to crush more powerful Rebels than the present, who were only a Rabble, and dared not to face the Royal Standard, but would mostly join it, or in a few days separate of themselves; that if at all Events

November 1782.

Peace

Peace was resolved upon, they should be called to the Presence instead of being vessels; but that if at any rate the latter was resolved on, Prudence demanded that only one Chief should be sent, and the others remain with his Majesty. ... As the Designs of Providence had weakened the Ears of their Understandings and the Eyes of their Perception with the Mist of Ill fortune, an Interview appeared to them most advisable, and mutual Suspicion rendered each unwilling that one should go and the other remain in Camp, least he who went should make his own Terms without the other. In short both went, and at the Instant of meeting, Ali, together with Mahommed Yâcoob Khan,

unto

20th or 21st Novemr 1782. into the Snare of Imprisonment and Ruen

Upon this Event Perturbation seized the imperial Camp, and Dread of the Treachery of the Rebels wholly occupied the Mind of his Majesty. — The important Services performed by me, though without Power, in this Occasion for his Majesty, in appeasing the Passions of Mirza Shuffeh and Mahommed Beg Khawn, are fully known and celebrated. Appaseah Khawn, who had marched on Pretence of reconciling Divisions, seeing Pawly Subsist ruined, joined the successful Party. I brought all the three Chiefs to make their Submissions in the royal Presence, and they, assisted by Mujd'a Dowlah, took up the Throne upon their Shoulders as an Acknowledgement of their Obedience; after which

which they were permitted to mount their
Horses, and attended his Majesty to the
Palace, where they were distinguished by the
Gift of splendid Khelaats. Mirza Shuffee
Khaun was restored to the Office of Umeer
ul Umrah, and Mujd ud Dowlah to that of
Dewan to the Khalsah Shereefah, but the
Promise of the former to Mahommed Beg
of the Regiment Mutthuck was not performed.

Soon after this Mirza Shuffee
Khaun, with the Begum, his Women, and
the Dependants of the late Nawab, marched for
Lucknow, and requested me to go with him
but seeing the Confusion & Disorder of the Times, and
the Disinclination of his Majesty, I could
not comply with his Solicitation. Being then

Remedy

Remedy he obtained Leave from his Majesty
for my dear Brother Soleymân Shekôh to
command him, and began his March.

It was at this Period that,
much Anxiety and Melancholy entruding on
the sacred Mind of his Majesty, Asylum of
the World, and also on the Breast of this
loyal Servant, Mahommed Akbar Khawass
was dispatched to the English Government by
me, in order to prove the Faith and Attachment
of the English Chiefs to his Majesty. It was
my Design to go myself, as without Failure
the Accomplishment of such important
Business appeared difficult, if not impossible.
It had frequently fallen from the Recollection=
=explaining Speech of his Majesty, that no
confidential and faithful Person occurred

to him who was capable of expressing the
Sentiments of his Heart, and the Wickedness
and Misbehaviour of the Followers of Error, a
his legal Chiefs, or of delivering to them in
proper Manner his Commands, and satisfy
their doubts, or bringing their Answers. At
Last he expressed his Wishes, equal to Com
to this Servant in such a Manner, that
resolved on moving to the Eastward, but in
the firm Hope of important Services from
the English in the Punishment of the Rebel
already mentioned. Various Commotions
prevented me, till at length the Assassinat
Mirza Shuffeh was of Mirza Shuffeh, the Succession to his Effe
assassinated by
Mahomed Beg Hamma by Agrasiab, his choosing for his Patron my
Dânee on the 23d
Sept. 1783. —
dear Brother Mirza Soleyman Shekôh, tha
he might Master of the imperial Affairs
an

and continue the Mode of Error, came to pass.
These various Quarrels of the Usurpers had
occasioned the greatest Confusion in the
public Affairs, and numerous Distresses and
Injuries were felt by his Majesty; and on
Account of my known Regard to the English for
their Virtues and Loyalty, various Instances
of their Hatred and Dislike were shewn to
myself; and as far as they could, they neglected
no Insult to me, bound in the same Difficulties
with my Sovereign.

Driven by Necessity for the
Restoration of Affairs, and in obedience to
the Commands of the glorious Presence, I
laid my Plan for escaping from the Palace,
and confided it to Moâzem ed Dowlah the
Governor. This Ameer, who is nearly
related to his Majesty, was from his Infancy

cherished in the Bosom of my Patron, and
the Confidant of his devoted to the royal
Pleasure. I had now esteemed him my
Com Friend and trusty Counsellor, and depended
upon his Loyalty to his Majesty; for several
Times when Secrets were agitated in the Presence
in the Ufud Bastion, he was duly informed
of his Majesty's Desires. I requested that
he would convey me out of the Palace, or into
Noorghur, which joins to it, and was under
his Care; from whence I could prosecute my
Journey to the English Chiefs. — He from his
base Mind and Regard to the Relation which he
bore to Koottub'uddeen Khaun, the Son in Law
of Muzuffer Dowlah, communicated my Secret
to that Minister; who questioned the Nawab
Mutter of the Nabob Vizier, if I had not on
Foot any Negociations with his Master;

which he denied. He then informed his Majesty who guessed that his own Inclinations had given the Incitement of this Design, but to prevent Suspicions of himself, he went with Mr Dowlah to view the State of the Fort, under Pretence of the numerous Robberies of the Goojers, and other Thieves. - I soon that my Secret was betrayed, in order to remove further Suspicion of my Designs, pointed out to his Majesty many unknown Breaches in the Walls, and used great Activity in ordering their Repair; so that for the following 24 Months such a Degree of Incaution possessed every one, that all Suspicion of my Design was done away from their Minds, and they even accused my Betrayer of Falsehood.

of the Governor Generals Arrival at Lucnow,
I was convinced that no better Opportunity
could ever occur for my going to him, to
disclose the Wishes of his Majesty, and for bringing
about the Recovery of the royal Affairs, because
the Wisdom and Loyalty of the Governor
exceed those of every other Subject.
I did not think it advisable to entrust my
Design to any Person, but the faithful
Mukhurrim ul Dowlah, Brother to my most
honored Parent, the Begum Saaje Mhal,
who by the Assistance of Abdul Rhamân
Khowaja Mommuldar of my Jaghoor at
Pâkul, the Residence of some Gogger Chiefs,
collected a number of Horse and Foot of that
Tribe to attend me, and my Departure was
fixed for the Night of the * 23. of Jemmâdul Thanie

* 14 April 1784

The Place of my Residence was composed of various Courts, at each of which were stationed Porters and Guards of his Majesty's, who watched constantly the proceedings of my Family, and used even to come several Times in the Night while I slept to enquire my Motion so that with such Spies upon me it was very difficult to effect my purpose. Thus situated I desired the retired in the Concealment of Chastity and Purity, Kuttulluk Sultan Begum, who had been for twelve months prior to any design, and had sacredly promised to keep it secret, that no one might enter my Chamber, and that she would say, I was indisposed. When four Gurries of the Night were passed, the Sky grew cloudy, and it became so dark that the Hand could be perceived. - I arose and in the Room I long

long Drawers put on Jungehs, and girded my Waist with a Turban and girdle Loongeh given me by the Head of holy Teachers and Chief of the pious, Molwee Fukher u deen, who is the chosen of God, and a Blessing to the Age. Upon my Head I put a linen cap, over which I tied a Shawl Handkerchief under my Chin. Over all I wore two black Shawls in the Manner of a Kosh. About five Gurrie of the Night being past, I ascended to the Terrace of my House and from thence passed from Terrace to Terrace to the Tyg Nakir which runs over the Wall of the Garden Shyaut Bukht. Here not finding those whom I expected to wait for me agreable to Appointment I began to search about but in vain. At length despairing I returned towards my own

*Mirza Simaum Bukht Abdul Rhaman Sahib Rhaman Nur Ayam Sheikh Fyzoolla and Bukshy Allah Beg.

own Terrace that I might, should they from Dread of Danger have deserted me, be informed of it, or if I should find them on the Way bring them back with me. When I had advanced near the Terrace, I perceived a Man, and thinking he might be a Centinel led by the Sound of my Feet to follow me I ran and seized him violently by the Throat when he exclaimed I am Abdul Rhaman your Servant. Taking him along with me I returned. Such was the Darkness, and the Violence of the Wind that Abdul Rhaman stumbled on the Brink of a Bath, and fell in. I helped him out with Difficulty and then went to the Fyez Nabir. When I had passed half Way through it, I perceived another Figure clothed in black and seizing him by the Throat asked who he was. By his Voice I knew him to be Sabit Rhaman

and desired him to follow me. In the Fos-
sakir there was a Wall at the Place fixed
for my ~~leaving~~ going out which I had three Days
before broke through and made a Window
large enough to admit me from which I now descended
on a Spot adjoining to my Armoury. There,
under the Rampart of the Fort facing the
Jumna, I found the four remaining Persons
appointed to meet me. Emaum Bukst
Khawn before my Arrival had made a Rope
Ladder and fixed it to the Battlements of
the Fort Wall which is ~~twenty~~ two Yerrehs in
* 60½ Feet — Yerreh is 33 Inches
Height and I hastened to descend. First
I commanded Bukshy Allah Beg to descend
and after him Sabit Khawn. Next I began
to descend myself and had got half Way
when one Turn of the Rope broke.

to

Thus recommended myself to God and making
myself light by the Science of Hittubbaja
holding the Breath) slipped safe by the
Helping of God to the End of the Rope to
the Ground. Imaum Buksh then repairing
the Rope came down, and after him Shekh
Abdul Rhaman, and Meer Agun. Shekh
Fyzoollah I commanded to remain and
efface every trace of my Escape, then to
retire by the Way he had come, [illegible]
and follow me at Leisure.

It had been settled that some
Goojers to shew me the road, should attend
me near Nulah Chutery, which is under
Noorghur and that Mukkerrum in Dowlut
should wait for me at Pultur Gurry Ghaut
with five hundred Men, also that Abdul
Rhaman should be ready with my own

Horse at about an Arrows flight from the
Place of my Descent. Mukhtuarun ûdowlah
as agreed upon, had left his House with the
Goojers at about four Gurries of the night
and reached the Sand near the Neelah Burjee
which is at the Extremity of the City Wall
when Rain, Lightning and Clouds of dust
prevented their proceeding and the Goojers
unable to stand the storm would not advance
though earnestly intreated by Mukhtuarun
ûdowlah, but instead of listening to him
began to insult and threaten him. Unmoved
by their threats He stood his Ground with
only two Horsemen. From the decrees of
Providence against which Human Reason has no
Remedy. Abdul Rhaman with some Things
belonging to me fled with that wretched

Band

Band. Mukkurrum Mowstak, who had
now with him only two Persons consulted
with them how to act, and it being determined
to go back, he returned to his own House
with a regretful and sad Heart — I had
about this time entered the Ditch of the
Fort with my five Attendants at about
twenty Paces from the Place of my Descent
was the Guard of the private Watch on one
Side, and on the other a Guard of his Majesty's
Battalion ~~quartered~~ stationed with Ahmud
Ally Khaun. At the Sound of our Feet a
Centinel cried out, take care and attend to
every Noise — They answered, we are
Watchful. I was between both Guards
and relying on the Protection of the divine
Being picked my Way step by step under the
Wall of the Fort towards the Bridge of
Noorghur — but the Sentry endeavoured to prevent
the

the Noise of my feet, it was impossible as
the ditch was full of dried Leaves & Mats
at last I drew my Sword and rushed between
the two Guards resolved if any one should
challenge me to Kill him, but by God's Bless-
notwithstanding the Sound of so many steps
no Alarm was given so that pro-
bably they were frightened and thought it
best to be silent. I reached the Place appoin-
ted for Abdul Khaman he ward for me,
and made Signals and Noises but receive
no Answer whilst I went to the
Bridge of Noorghur and called out but no
reply was given. As the River flowed under
the Bridge I waded through it up to my
middle and arrived at Kedah Chuttera
the last appointed Place of meeting any one

me, but not a person could I find. I stood here some time to wait for the Gorjies but seeing no sign of them and at last despairing with much Labor and difficulty I proceeded through Wilon Bids, and three Inlets of the Jumna to the Nulah Bastion, which was near three Cos, but saw no one. My Mind became now very uneasy, and each of my Attendants opined Advice agreable to his Ability. That I should go to Mujd adoulah or Affras iab Khaun who would procure from his Majesty Forgiveness of my faults and my Life would be safe. Though those of my Servants might be sacrificed, or that I should repair to Ahmed Alli Khaun who would convey me privately into the Fort, for independantly of the Danger of Enemies

and

and Beasts of the Desert, there was no
remaining longer Cause of Dread from Robbers
and Murderers. Answered then all that
nothing remained in my View but Death,
that I could never submit to the Insults of
my Enemies to which I preferred Death, that if
I had Strength in my Feet I would walk
to Fuzzlemated a Settlement of Gosseins, seven
Cos Distant, and trust for the rest to the
Graciousness of God. Giving not Forbidden
from my Mands I remained in this dangerous
Spot and sent Meer Azem to enquire after
Mukkurrim-u-dowlah and if he was at his
own House to bring him to me. After which
I uncovered my Head and prostrated myself
in Prayer to God, with much Earnestness
and Sincerity of Heart. After three
Hours

Gharrees, by permission of the Almighty, a
Man's Voice struck my Ear, when I lifted 77
myself from the Ground and cried those who
were approaching by a particular Call
which they answered, and approached, but the
Night was so dark and the Wind so violent
that tile they came close to me, I could
not distinguish who they were. - One was
Mahommed Azim, and the other Ahmud
Khaun from whom I learnt that Shukkur
Oodowlah was following them with seven
Attendants, and such Horses as he could
bring from his House soon after they left me
with Looter Khaun, whom I requested to
shew me a Ford of the River from Patter
Ghaut. He informed me that he was
ignorant of that Road but could lead
me

[illegible] could lead me a Way by Raajghaut towards which I proceeded. On the Road the Watch of the Night cried who are you going? and my Companion answered, We are Assamese Soldiers, and go against the Sikes. Although with a thousand difficulties we got over four Inlets of the Jumna filled with Mud, and in our Search for the Ford which we could not find from the Darkness of the Night, we passed through several cultivated Fields in one of which we found a Husbandman watching his Crop, and by him we crossed the River. [illegible]

[redacted] on to Sejoondah
the Jaggheer of my Mother five Cose from
Delhy, where I put on my proper Apparel
as Googer Khan requested I would halt a
little, and he would procure some Horsemen
to attend me. He accordingly soon brought
Jejoo Sing, who was his Brother by Exchange
of Turbans, and conducted me to Nirora
Six Cose from Delhy. Jejoo Sing here brought
to me Oudah Korran and other Googer
Zemeendars of the Place, who were related
to him. Here I performed my Ablutions
and my Morning Devotions. — Oudah
Korran represented that it would be
better for me to repose here all day and
that at Night he with his People would
attend my Retreat and conduct me to a
Ghaut of the Ganges to cross me over

over that River. I answered how could I take since a Detachment of my Enemies would certainly come after me in Pursuit. He replied we are two Hundred Horsemen. Fifty of us will engage the Pursuers and the rest shall remain with your Highness while you take Repose. In Compliance with their Requests I rested the Whole Day and mounting about half an Hour before Sunset travelled all night and at Dawn of Morning arrived at Aurungabad, Forty Coss from Sorrora, where I said Morning Prayers. Budah Ferrun here sent to me his Son with Nuzzers Googer who had lately become a Sick and they having paid their Respects requested I would enter the Fort of Sorabah, to which I replied it was not agreable to me, but

I would go from Regard to their Desires 79
Accordingly I went and there the Son desired
that I would go to Perrechut Ghur, and make
me or two Halts, to which I replied it was
not agreable and that I would croſs the Ganges
that Day. As they continued their Importunities
I put my Hand upon my Sword, and relying
on God declared that any one who should oppose
my Departure would give away his Life to
the Winds of Annihilation. The divine being
so impreſsed their Minds with Dread, that
they now came to me with the utmost
Humility and declared with solemn Oaths
that they meant nothing but dutyful
Attention. Upon this I complied with
their Wishes to remain till Midday, and
proceeded on after Prayer. All long the by
the divine Blessing I reached the Ganges
which

which is about Twenty Coss from the Fort
of Serrabch, and crossed the River at the
Ghaut of Kummir a Deen Nuggur, said my
Evening Prayers, and returned Thanks to
God for his Mercies. Ast from Fatigue
sustained both Day and Night together with
the excessive Heat of the Sun, a feverish
symptom shewed itself in my Person, and
had been seized while crossing the River a
a fainting fit from which I soon recovered
I waited the one-thurry of the Night and
then proceeded to Suddamiennah about
four Coss from the Ghaut. The next Morn
Jemmaudt Sing Soojer, Fojedar of the Place,
came to pay his Respects and presented me
with a Mare. Having rejoiced here all
Day I set off about six o'clock and ca
to

to Futtehgurrah in the Country of the 80
Vizier about eight at Night. In the Morning I marched to the Town of Amerook about twelve Cose and the Chief Inhabitants of the Place presented Nuzzurs agreable to their Conditions. After spending the Night in Repose I moved at Dawn to Moradabad about thirteen Cose and upon the Arrival of my Tents near the House of the late Dunde Khawn, his Son the worthy Mr Fraser engaged to the utmost of his Ability in providing for my Entertainment and I took up my Lodging in the House of the Dewan Raim Mull, Stately Edifice where I remained one Day I then proceeded ten Cose to Rampore the Chief of which Place, Fyzulla Khawn, had sent out to meet me long from the Mistake of the Guides my Tents going a wrong Road,

I came Suddenly into the House of Fyzulla
Khaun, and as I had no Acquaintance with
any one all were astonished at seeing a
single Horseman enter freely the Palace
of their Chief. By Accident there happened
to be present Moatimud ul Dowlah the son
of the late Nobleman of that Title, Yaccoob
Ali Khaun, an ancient Servant of the
royal Household. He knew me at a Distance
and running up kissed my Foot pointing me
out to Fyzulla Khaun, who immediately
advanced kissed my Stirrup and conducting
me into his *Diwan seated me on a Rich
Musnud, after which he offered me a
Nuzzer of One and twenty Mohrs and his
Sons and Followers made their Offerings
according to their Ranks. While I remain

* Hall of Audience

at

at Kampore Fyezulla Khawn shewing
the proper respect and submission regarded
my Approbation as his chief Blessing. He
presented me with two thousand Rupees
two Elephants and several Horses, and
Tents with proper Carriage. After two Days
I marched to Gukkia three Cose from
Kampore and from thence to Cumergunj
on Friday the 2d. of Jemmaadee Sanee I
pitched my Tents at Bareilly and took up
my Residence for two Days in the House
of Mânroy, Roy Roopnarain, and Roy
Sadooram Relations of Raja Sooruj Sing,
who governs the Country on the part of the
Vizier came and attended me. The next
Day the Raja himself came to pay his respects
and presented a female Elephant with
the Sum of five thousand Rupees and I
honored

honored him with a Dopatta worn by myself
Raja Jaggannaut his Relations was also favored
with a pair of Shauls. On this Day also
arrived Sheik Fyezulla whom I had left behind
to remove the Rope Ladder and destroy every
Trace of my Escape. the 3rd Day being the 5th
the Month I marched from Bareilly and
encamped at Ferreedpore the Chief Inhabitants
of which paid their Respects. On the 6th I
moved ten Cos to Kutterich and on the 7th
proceeded to the House of the late Moahmud
u-Doulah in the Town of Shahjehanpore
Here arrived Addresses from my Brothers,
dear as Life, the Chief of Nobles of high
Rank, the Pillar of the Pillars of State, the
Support of the Empire the Nawab Wazier
ul Momâlic, and the noblest of Nobles

Ameer

Ameer ul Momâlic Mr. Hastings, with a
Copy of an imperial Shuckeh ca. ... ...
The Alarms of both occasioned by the
Contents of the Shookeh concerning my Marc
appeared fully, and I immediately
answered their Address by disclosing the
real Wishes of his Majesty and shewing
that he had written contrary to them merely
to please the Minds of his Aspersors from
that both might be relieved from their
Anxiety On the 8th I marched thirteen Cose
and encamped near Terromunnagur
and on the 9th to Durga Gunge which was
a very long Stage. From thence I moved to
Bugwantnuggur, where I halted two Day
out of Tenderness for my Followers who were
all much wearied with successive March

What

What is extraordinary the Road on this Days
March is much infested with Banditti,
who plunder and murder Caravans, yet not
a Man molested my Followers or Baggage
though straggling and without Guards,
yet just in their Rear they robbed a Caravan
coming from the Westward. On the 12th
I moved to Tukkia and the next Day at
the Distance of six Cose Captain Scott
sent by my Brother dear as Life, Ameer
ul Momêlic Mr. Hastings, and Raja Govin
Ram on the part of my Brother the Vizier
al Momalic had the Honor of paying
their Respects on the Road. The former
presented three Elephants with an Ambâree
Sayedah and a Silver Howdah and a
Standard and Flags according to the
royal

royal Ceremonial from the Governor with
Addresses from him and the Nawab Vizier
expressive of their Loyalty and Attachment
& the Vizier had pitched Tents near Almas
Gunge for my Reception I halted there
for three Days and the next Morning encamped
near the Town of Mahawn, where Letters
came from my dear Brother requesting
me to halt that they might come to wait
upon me in the Morning. I complied
with their Request and the next Day upon
Intelligence of their Approach sent Mukhtoom
oodowlah Syd Akber Aly Khaun to meet
and conduct them to me. At about four
Hours of the Day they arrived in the
Presence when the Vizier and Governor
also all the English Gentlemen with them
presented

presented Nuzzurs according to their Ranks.

The Vizier laid before me a Nuzzur of four Elephants with a Silver Ambaree, five Horses and a Standard and Drums. I honored each of my Brothers with a Khelaat of a Turban, a Goshebund and Jiggah and Serpeish of Jewels, with a Neem-Asteen, a String of Pearls, a Sheild and Sword also an Elephant and Horse. After some Ghurrees I dismissed them with the Favour of the Betel and Otter.

On the 17th I marched to the Bowley about a Cos from Lucknow attended by the Vizier in the Khawass, who on my alighting returned to the City. On the 18th the

8th May

Vizier and the Governor coming to meet

me

me conducted me to Seemow in great
Pomp, and the Inhabitants were filled with
such Joy and Satisfaction at my Arrival
that they adorned the Streets and Shops to
express their Gladness. The Vizier, having
conducted me to his own Palace, performed
the necessary Ceremonials of Respect and
having offered a Peshcush of two Elephants
two Horses, and a silver Palleke together
with Trays of Jewels, Cloths, and Arms,
attended me to the House prepared for
my Reception in the English Cantonments.—

Pitcher

Three Quarters of the Purchase
Money remained in my own hands
from June 4, 1780 to February 1, 1784,
without paying any Interest,
consequently the Amount of Interest
for that Period ought to be
set against the Subsistence which
by the Company's Books appears
now to be due to him.
It is true I so charged him
but in the then State of the
Country and at that Time and
Currency, I did not think I was
then serving, I ought to be bound
by Words the ~~Commissioners~~ Attorney
that was strictly due to him,
the Interest would have been
worth the Account at least
of what ought to be charged
to him, for having those Lands
in his Hands from June 4, 1780 to
Feb 1, 1784.

jealousy of able princes who employ them; to share in all the evils of a neglected government with the weak and voluptuous; and to intrigues with either: and in the event of their being wanted at home, the difficulties attending their recall will be greater, in the ratio of the occasion requiring it. The dignity and apparent power of the sovereign state may be increased by the system of subsidizing; but its real strength will be enfeebled, like strong liquids by dilution; and in every case requiring its abandonment the faith of the Government will suffer mortal discredit; and its honor be forfeited, if the subsidized prince, deprived of his adscitious support, should fall a prey to external invasion or intestine sedition.

Remote provinces held in property are liable in a great degree to the same evil consequences; and it will be only in times of confirmed peace, if then, that their revenues will be found equal to the expence of the force necessary to their protection. The removal of the force will be subject to the same hazards as in the former case. The fate of Bailey's detachment is a strong illustration of this. It was recalled by the governor and Council

Council of Fort St George from the districts called the Northern Sircars on Hyder's last invasion of the Carnatic, intercepted in its march by a superior body of the enemy, and totally destroyed. What makes this case the stronger is, that the event was virtually predicted by the Bengal government, in a remonstrance which it made to that of Fort St George against the general dispersion of its military forces; and that it took place under an officer of approved abilities.

I do not mean by these objections to recommend the abolition of the provincial or subsidiary establishments for neither would this in many cases be immediately practicable, and the responsibility would be too great in the cases of such as have been confirmed by orders from home. I only recommend the general subject for contemplation, and if the dependencies of our foreign possessions and connections shall be deemed, after a due examination of all present and attendant circumstances, advisable, to withdraw them, with a due allowance of time, and with all authorities and forms brought, if they can be, to concur in it. I am very much mistaken, if it will not have the approbation and

The abolition of this system will necessarily require the substitution of another to keep up an equivalent military strength. If the recalled troops shall thus become an additional draft on our treasury, they will, still at least, in their immediate effect, prove an accession to the sources of its supply, by the consumption of the pay and other disbursements of the aggregate army within our own provinces, and by its contribution to the industry and subsistence of the general mass of the people. Our own domestic territory is certainly equal to the maintenance of the whole military force necessary to its defence, and disposable for emergent service, even in its present state; and would greatly exceed it, if it were all brought into cultivation. This is a subject, which has long employed my thoughts and wishes, even from my first appointment to the Presidency of Bengal in the year 1772. It is offensive to myself to make such frequent use of the first person; but your Lordship will reflect, that I am writing from the recorded stores of my own experience, and that the most unquestionable proof

6

proof I can give of the expediency of the doctrines which I — advance, and of the sincerity with which I offer them, is their agreement with my own past practice. — In the districts of Bengal there are portions of land of a very great extent in a perfect state of nature, and others that were once inhabited, but have been reduced by depredation, and the consequent multiplication of beasts of prey, to total desertion. Of the first kind there are large tracts of land in the division of Dacca, and one nearly approaching to it with the hilly region situated on the west of Bengal, ~~the inhabitants of which~~ 30 years ago, being thinly peopled & destitute of cultivation, is known only by the descriptive name of Jungulterry. ~~It~~ The inhabitants were brought into a civilized from an absolute savage state, first by being enlisted for short terms of service in a militia establishment constituted for that sole purpose; and afterwards by the means of a road drawn through the midst of it, which is, I believe, to this day the great military and commercial line of communication between the Southern districts and Benares. The road required Bazars, and other accommodations for the occasional passengers, and for the immediate occupants themselves. Every new want stimulated the industry of others, and the natives themselves gradually acquired the arts on which it could be profitably exercised. — At grant

sanctioned by Regulations or forms of settlement or by any other way than by adhering steadily to a limited assessment, and lowering it wherever, after full experience, it may still in particular places be found too high. By pursuing this course, or in other words by following what is now called the ryotwar system, we shall see no sudden change or improvement. The progress of landed property will be slow, but we may look with confidence to its ultimate and general establishment.

We have never yet followed with perseverance any plan calculated to create or extend private landed property, and where we have laid the foundation of such a plan by a survey and fixed assessment of the land, as in the Baramahl Coimbatore, and Arcot, and some other provinces we have counteracted its design by injudicious leases and permanent settlements.

12. These settlements seem to have been adopted in deference to the example of Bengal, without sufficient knowledge of the claims of the Ryots.

The rights of the Meerasdar Ryots of Arcot and Tanjore were well known at the time, but those of the Ryots of other districts, which

were equally strong though not called mea-
-sure, seem to have been but little understood.

Most of the well intended but visionary plans for the improvement of India by the creation of Zemindars of whole districts or of single villages, appear to have originated in extreme ignorance of the state of the landed property of the country and the rights of the persons by whom it was held. It has been supposed by some, that the Zemindars were the landlords or proprietors and the C[illegible]ir under tenants or labourers; and by oth[illegible]s the sovereign was the sole landlord, [illegible] Ryots mere cultivating tenants. [illegible] Ryot is the real proprietor, for whatever land does not belong to the sovereign belongs to him. The demand for public revenue, according as it is high or low in different places and at different times, affects his share; but whether it leaves him only the bare profit of his stock or a small surplus beyond it as Landlords rent, he is still the true proprietor and possesses all that is not claimed by the sovereign as revenue.

The land in most of the provinces under the ~~Madras~~ Madras Government is occupied by a vast mass of small proprietors or Ryots,

were equally strong though not called mea-
-sures, seem to have been but a babble understood.

Most of the well intended but visionary plans for the improvement of India by the creation of Zemindars of whole districts or of single villages, appear to have originated in extreme ignorance of the state of the landed property of the country and the rights of the persons by whom it was held. It has been supposed by some, that the Zemindars were the Landlords or proprietors and the C[illegible]ir under tenants or Labourers; and by oth[illegible]s the sovereign was the sole Landlord, [illegible] Ryots mere cultivating tenants. [illegible] Ryot is the real proprietor, for whatever land does not belong to the sovereign belongs to him. The demand for public revenue, according as it is high or low in different places and at different times, affects his share; but whether it leaves him only the bare profit of his stock or a small surplus beyond it as Landlords rent, he is still the true proprietor and possesses all that is not claimed by the sovereign as revenue.

The land in most of the provinces under the ~~Madras~~ Madras Government is occupied by a vast mass of small proprietors or Ryots,

holding properties of every size, from two or three hundred acres, and some few having whole villages. These properties are in general very small; but they are of that extent which necessarily results from the limited means of the owners and the nature of the institutions of the country. The correctness of this description is not altered by the existence of great possessions in the hands of Rajahs and old Zemindars in some of our provinces, because these men are not private landholders but rather petty princes, and the Ryots in their districts stand nearly in the same relation to them as do the soyers in the Circar districts. The distribution of landed property differs in every country.

It is different in Ireland from what it is in England, and in India from what it is in either of those countries. But we ought to take it as we find it, and not attempt upon idle notions of improvement to force a distribution of it into larger properties, when every local circumstance is adverse to its continuance in that state. The experiment has already been tried by the establishing of village Zemindars or Moobahdars, and has already very generally failed.

The event could not possibly have been otherwise, of a measure whose object was to bring a new class of proprietors into villages where the produce was to be liable for the old ones. Even in those villages which are sold in the hands of the Mookhadars, the object of having larger landed properties will entirely fail; because the properties by sale and division among heirs are fast subdividing, and will soon dwindle into portions smaller than the properties of individual Ryots. There are instances in which this has already happened, and they will soon become so numerous that the system must at no distant period die a natural death.

13. There is no analogy whatever between the Landlord of England and his tenants and the Mookhadar or new village Zemindar of this country and his Ryots. In England the Landlord is respected by the farmer as his superior: here the Zemindar has no such respect for the principal Ryots of most villages regard him as not more than their equal, and often as their inferior. He is often the former Potail or head Ryot of the village, but he is frequently some petty shopkeeper or merchant, or some

This is the 18th Day of Ramarau, at the end of which there is a publick prayer, a public murmuring, a salute at the head of Elephants, and a peculiar present to the Nabob. To be waiting that day would stock ill in a new-servant, as Jajee, and one who on the very account of the strict recommendation that has introduced him, gives himself upon a stricter regard to modesty and Duty

It will be talked of as strong reserve. - There is likewise a perquisite for that day to be received in Cowries, a hundred Ls in one single Chest-Khana, and a quantity of Betlea is to be given there. — Procures submitted entirely to the fitness of things, and to convenience.

Mustapha

Abdi-Effendi Mamour Aladdin

BRITISH MUSEUM

DEPARTMENT MANUSCRIPTS

CATALOGUE ADD 29,206 ORDER P30/1964

AUTHOR (TAKEN FROM WARREN HASTINGS

TITLE (PAPERS.

SELECTED FOLIOS 44-61, 62-84 & 350-354

PLACE & DATE OF ORIGIN –

INCHES 1 2 CENTIMETRES 1 2 3 4 5

BRITISH MUSEUM PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE, LONDON

D 35 Wt 57596/253960 5 000 2/58 KCN Gp 807 (1/59)

END